

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2604.

MYRTLES WIN BOTH BOAT RACES



FINISH OF THE SENIOR RACE.

Healani's Fought Against Big Odds.

The Healani colors of blue came in most aptly to express how the members of that club felt after losing both races yesterday afternoon, while the red fire and celebration of the Fourth fittingly coincide with the feelings of the Myrtles after the victories.

The races were exciting, well rowed and close from start to finish. No records were broken, in fact the Senior race was the slowest ever rowed here, and the Junior the same with two exceptions. But it was not a day for record races; the weather being against such attempts. The crowd which went down was not as large as in former years, twelve cars being sufficient to hold everybody, but those who went saw two contests which were fought out in a way which leaves for the Myrtles the pleasure of knowing that they have two victories well earned, and for the Healani the solace of two races in which they were beaten, but by no means disgraced. In fact the way the Healani fought, against odds heavily against them, is deserving of the highest praise. Captain Walker of the Healani, after the races yesterday, said: "We were beaten, that's all; I have nothing to say."

The report that the Myrtle Seniors were in a bad way at the end of the race, has no foundation, when one knows how they returned to their quarters. Tired they were to be sure, but one and all complaining that they were not forced. Captain King declares that his men rowed well within themselves and were ready at any time to spurt hard, but they were not forced to. On the other hand, some of those rowing in the Healani boat say it was one of the hardest races they were ever in, and that it was tantalizing the way Crosier kept out of their company, without straining his crew.

When the Clark boys appeared in the Junior boat, Healani sympathizers began to have hopes. The boys had not

rowed for four days previous to the race, but if they had not gone in at the last moment, it is a question as to whether the Junior boat would have been around at the finish. The Clark boys rowed under conditions which would take the heart out of any athlete, but that they rowed willingly with all the strength they had, is evinced by the fact that after the race, Ben Clarke, the stroke, fainted.

THE DAY'S RACES.

The special carrying the crews and Regatta Day officials left Honolulu at 8 a. m., followed, an hour later, by another special of twelve cars carrying the crowd.

On the arrival of the early special the crews went at once to their quarters and got ready for the races. A sharp rain set in soon after their arrival, but cleared off before the crowd arrived. In the early morning a slight breeze freshened up until it somewhat concerned the officials, who soon saw that it would be a difficult matter to try for records.

The Myrtle Seniors were first in the water, followed immediately by the Healani. Both crews were under way before the crowd arrived, and proceeded slowly down the course, accompanied by the launch Waterwitch, carrying some of the judges and timekeepers, Regatta Committee and some invited guests. The crews arrived at the start at 10:10 a. m. where A. L. C. Atkinson, the starter, was awaiting them.

By this time a strong breeze had come up blowing from the mountains, and it was some time before the crews could be got in line, the wind carrying them down makai twice, and they had to row back to position again. The Myrtles had the makai course below the line of flags, the Healani being mauka, and above the flags.

THE SENIOR RACE.

The boats got off at 10:22:40, both catching the water together and rowing in good form. Both crews were steady and rowing the same kind of a race to the first quarter flag which was in 1:51. Healani was rowing thirty strokes to the minute, Myrtle thirty-two strokes. Healani was slightly in the lead, but the Myrtles were soon on even terms and then the stroke was dropped, both crews rowing thirty. The second quarter flag was passed in 3:41. Healani was rowing in slightly better form and steadier. A choppy sea was met with and the Myrtle boat fell off slightly to seaward, but thecoxswain soon brought the shell back on the

(Continued on Page 8.)

GOOD RACES AND A FAIR DAY FOR MAUI

[BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.]

KAHULUI, July 4.—It was a fine day for the races though the wind blew strong. There was a great crowd out, which Berger's band helped to inspire and the whole affair was a success. Following is the result of the meet:

- First race: Pucalima won; Charlie next.
- Second race: Sambo won; Healy second.
- Fourth race: Geraldine S won; Bruner next.
- Sixth race: Bruner won; Racine Murphy next.
- Seventh race: Cyclone won.
- Eighth race: Japan won; Pucalima second.
- Tenth race: Bruner won; Racine Murphy next.
- Twelfth race: Manuel Fanshina won.

Several riders were thrown. There was also a mule race and polo.

BASEBALL.

In the ball game All-Maui defeated Punahou, twelve to eight.

A. P. TAYLOR.

POPULISTS OPEN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, July 4.—The Populist National Convention convened here today. Ex-Congressman Weller of Iowa was chosen temporary chairman.

MORE SURVIVORS OF NORGE.

STONEWAY, July 4.—One hundred and one additional survivors of the wrecked steamship Norge landed here today. There are over 600 additional people who were on the vessel still missing.

PAY FIVE CENT FARE WITH \$45.00 CHECK.

A native, who had been celebrating the Fourth, rushed into the Police Station at about midnight and laying a check for forty-five dollars on the station clerk's desk demanded to know if it were money. He said that he boarded a Rapid Transit car and when the conductor asked for his fare tendered the check. The conductor refused to take the check and return \$44.95 in change. The native insisted that the check was "money" and refusing to pay any other money as fare, he was put off the car.

"What I want to know is if that is

money?" he shouted.

"Well," said the good natured desk man, "I guess that is money all right but perhaps it ain't the kind that can be legally paid for a five-cent fare on the Rapid Transit."

"You say money. All right. That's all I want to know. What I do now? I show them how refuse my check!"

"Well, my friend," was Jack's reply, "it would be better if you made your kick to the Rapid Transit office. You go up there and see them."

"All right. It's money. I will show 'em."

And the Fourth of July man passed into outer darkness.

JAPANESE LANDING MEN FOR PORT ARTHUR FIGHT

Kuroki Retiring So As Not To Get Out of Reach of His Supplies.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 5.—Japanese are landing near Dalny in heavy force, preparatory to a final attack on Port Arthur.

FALLING BACK FOR SUPPLIES.

LIAOYANG, July 5.—The Japanese are suffering for lack of supplies. On this account two divisions have fallen back to Fengwangcheng.

KUROPATKIN REINFORCED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Kuropatkin is receiving 2000 reinforcements daily. He will take the offensive after the rains.

A FIGHT AT SEA.

TACHEKIAO, July 5.—There has been a fight off the coast between Japanese transports and Russian torpedo boats. The result is unknown. Kuroki has begun retirement.

STILL DOING THINGS.

TOKIO, July 5.—Kuroki, unresisted, has occupied Maotien Pass.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

LIAOYANG, July 4.—A decisive battle between the forces of General Kuropatkin and General Kuroki is imminent. The roads are now impassable.

TOKIO, July 4.—General Oku denies the report of Japanese atrocities to wounded. He accuses the Russians of mutilating the bodies of dead Japanese.

TOKIO, July 4.—A Russian guardship and torpedo boat destroyer have been sunk at the entrance to Port Arthur.

Washington, July 3, 1904.

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu,

Admiral Togo reports as follows:

"Our 12th torpedo-boat flotilla, in the night of June 27th, attacked and sank an enemy's guardship with 2 masts and 3 funnels outside Port Arthur. The same flotilla then exchanged fire with the enemy's destroyers, whereof one was observed to have capsized and sunk. Our casualties are 14 dead and 3 wounded."

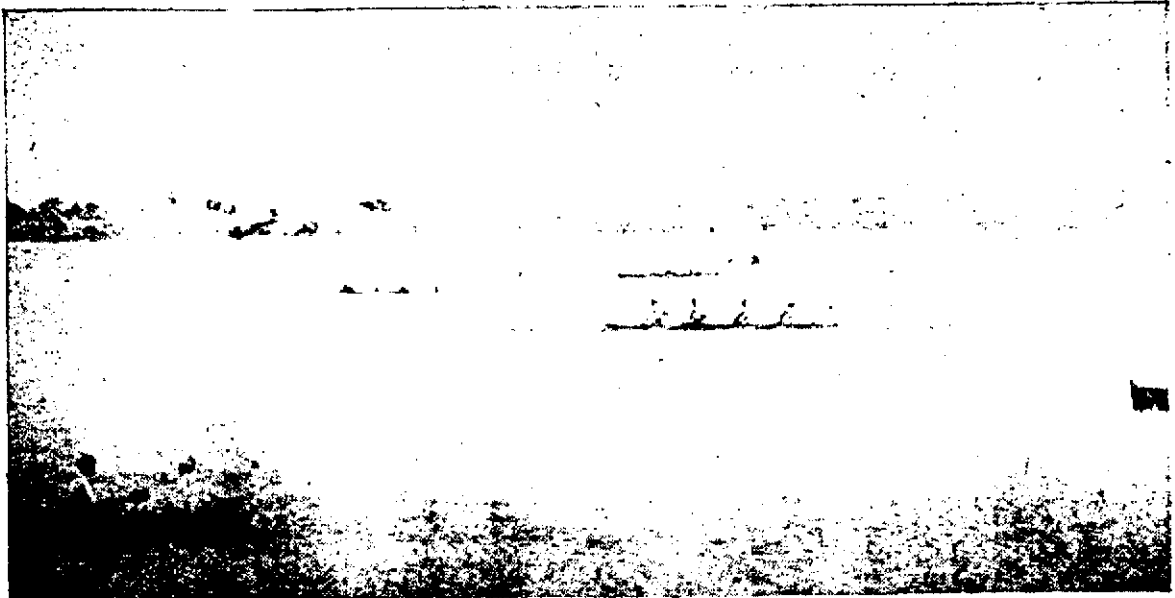
TAKAHIRA.

FIGHT WILL BE BETWEEN PARKER AND JUDGE GRAY

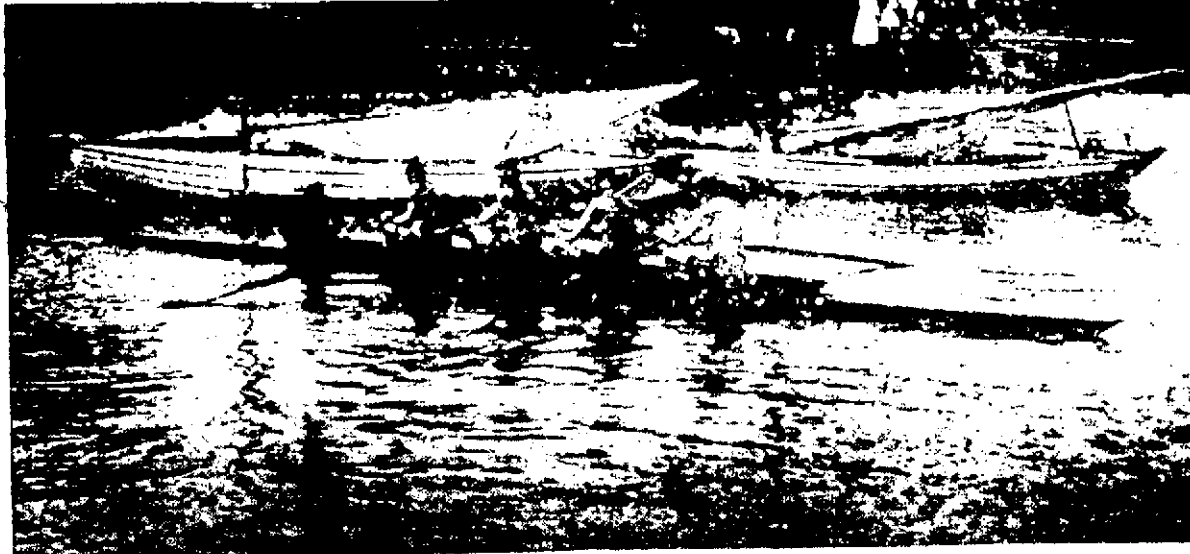
ST. LOUIS, July 5.—A caucus of the Pennsylvania delegates resulted in a decision to cast their 68 votes for Parker. The anti may center on Judge Gray of Delaware.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The managers of Judge Parker claim that he will be nominated on the first ballot. He is expected to receive the support of Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland. The anti-Parker forces claim to hold the balance of power and expect to prevent Parker's nomination. The National Democratic Committee is considering contests of delegations from various states.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—M. F. Tarpey has been chosen Democratic National Committeeman for California.



FINISH OF THE JUNIOR RACE.



MYRTLE SENIOR CREW, WINNERS OF THE RACE.

Advertiser Photos.

SENSATIONS IN THE STRAUCH CASE

Threats to Murder Anonymously by Mail.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The developments in the Strauch case yesterday were as follows: Robert Clark, the first man to get a loan, had furnished valuable real estate as security and supposed that he had given Strauch a mortgage when, as a matter of fact he had given a deed.

During the day Strauch, having been sued in the Territorial courts, applied to the Federal Court to be adjudged a voluntary bankrupt, listing his assets at \$10 and some stock, "value unknown."

In the afternoon anonymous letters were received by Mr. Thurston and the Editor of the Advertiser threatening them with death for "blackmailing."

In the evening there was an excited meeting at the rooms of the Co-operative Home Purchasing Society, attended by many subscribers, to which reporters were not admitted.

Natives and Portuguese signed a vote of confidence in Strauch and his Society.

Beginning at the north corner of this lot and running as follows:

1-S. 21 degrees, 21 minutes E., 46 feet along Bishop Estate;

2-S. 51 degrees, 50 minutes W., 40 feet along lots 22 and 21.

3-N. 34 degrees, 22 minutes W., 47 feet along road;

4-N. 59 degrees, 23 minutes E., 61 feet along Bishop Estate to the initial point, containing an area of 2590 square feet, being a part of L. C. A. 4455 to Kaaloa Apana 2, and conveyed to the said Robert Clark by deed of the Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., dated July 10, 1900, and recorded in Liber 209, on Pages 305 and 306. To have and to hold said granted premises, with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, his successors, heirs, and assigns forever. And I, the said Robert Clark do hereby covenant for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, with the said M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, his successors, heirs, and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the said premises, that I have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid, that said premises are clear and free from all incumbrances, and that I will and my heirs, executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same unto the said M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, his successors, heirs, and assigns forever. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 13th day of May, A. D. 1904.

"Honolulu, May 13, 1904.

"Mr. P. E. R. Strauch, Manager Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, 928 Fort Street, Honolulu.

"Dear sir: I wish to thank you for all the money your society gave me to pay off my mortgage and enough to repair my house. I now can save the 12 per cent interest I had to pay on my mortgage. I feel very glad that your society has helped me so promptly, as I had paid into the society only \$12.80 and I received \$400.00 from your society. In a short time I will have paid my debt and owe nobody one cent.

"Your society of which I am a proud member, has saved my house and home and I shall always thank you for helping me and my family.

"As your highest aim is to help each member of your society out of trouble, I know that thousands of families in the Hawaiian Islands will join our society, co-operate with us, and be blessed by it.

"I shall tell all my friends about your work.

"Expecting to see the number of our society reach into the thousands soon.

"I remain,

"Yours with aloha,

"ROBERT CLARK,

"City Repair Shop, 1043 Bethel Street, Honolulu."

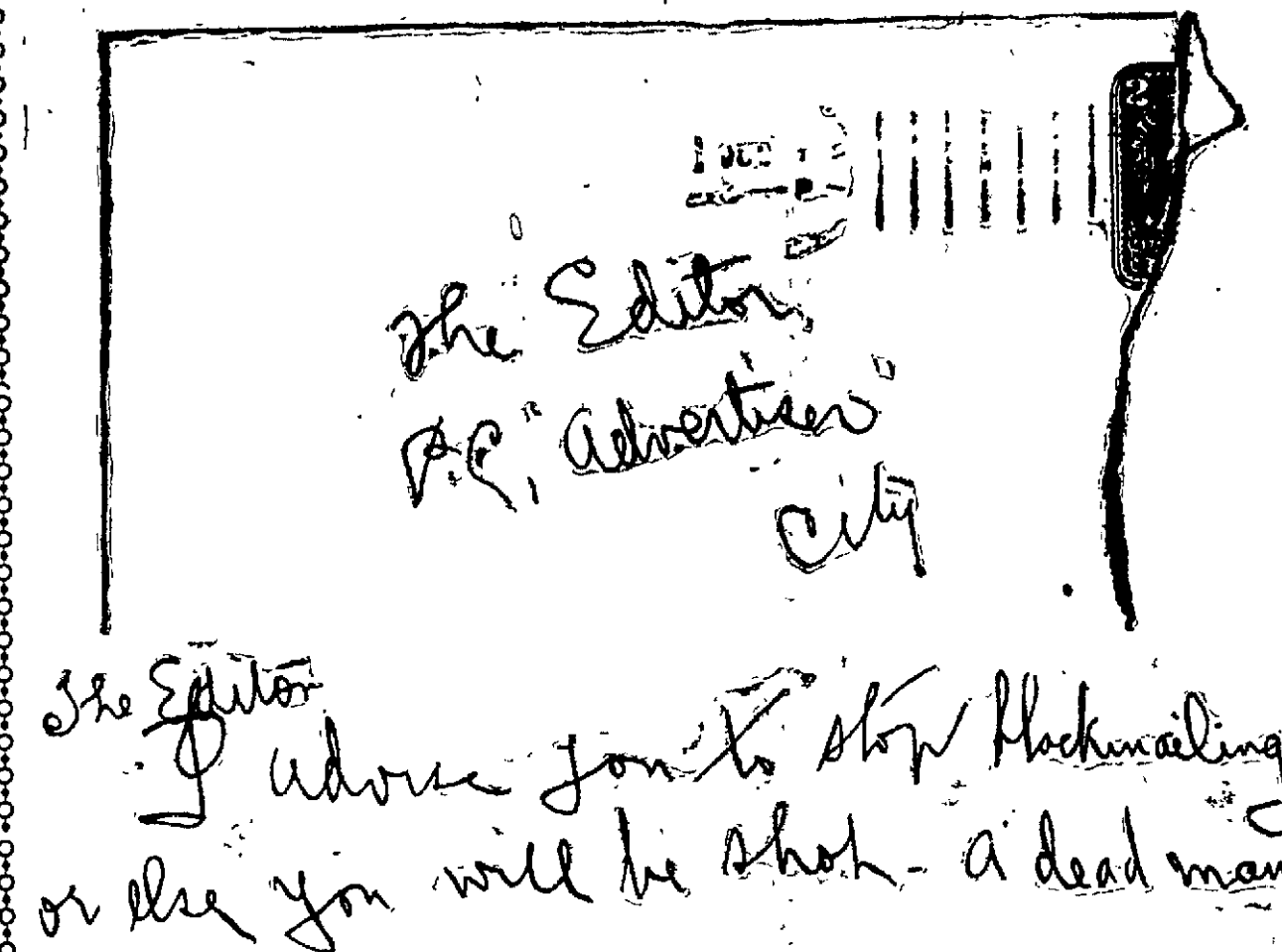
On pink slips of paper thousands of copies of the above have been distributed in the islands by Manager P. E. R. Strauch of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society.

An Advertiser reporter looked up Clark yesterday and also went to the Bureau of Conveyances to learn what he could regarding the mortgage that the Society enabled Clark to lift. From the records in the Bureau of Conveyances it was shown in Liber 236 on Page 270 that on the third day of July, 1902, Robert Clark mortgaged some Palama property to M. W. Tschudi for the sum of \$300. The record also showed that on May 13th of this year Tschudi, full payment having been made by Clark, had released the mortgage. But in addition to the above another document was filed for record in the Bureau of Conveyances on May 13th, and this is an absolute deed from Clark and his wife of the Palama property to "M. W. Tschudi, Trustee of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society of Honolulu," in consideration of \$400. Four hundred dollars was the amount of the loan made by the Society but in deed recorded in Liber 238, Page 171, no mention is made of the four hundred dollars being a loan. It is stated simply as the amount of money paid for the property and the deed is such that it gives a clear title to Tschudi, Trustee of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society," and of course legally permits Tschudi to sell that same property at any time to any other person he wishes to and Robert Clark, who considers himself the owner would be unable to prevent its transfer. The copy of the record is as follows:

Robert Clark and wife to Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society by Tschudi, dated May 13, 1904. Deed.

Know all men by these presents that I, Robert Clark of Honolulu, Island of Oahu Territory of Hawaii, for and in consideration of Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) to me paid by M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society of Honolulu, in said Island of Oahu, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give grant bargain, sell and convey to the said M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Kaaloa, Honolulu, aforesaid, and known as lot 20 in Palama, Liber 193, Page 202, and more particularly described as follows:

ANONYMOUS THREAT DRAWN OUT BY THE STRAUCH INQUIRY



FACSIMILE OF ENVELOPE AND ENCLOSED SLIP RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR OF THE ADVERTISER YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. MR. THURSTON RECEIVED A SIMILAR ONE.

Beginning at the north corner of this lot and running as follows:

1-S. 21 degrees, 21 minutes E., 46 feet along Bishop Estate;

2-S. 51 degrees, 50 minutes W., 40 feet along lots 22 and 21.

3-N. 34 degrees, 22 minutes W., 47 feet along road;

4-N. 59 degrees, 23 minutes E., 61 feet along Bishop Estate to the initial point, containing an area of 2590 square feet, being a part of L. C. A. 4455 to Kaaloa Apana 2, and conveyed to the said Robert Clark by deed of the Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., dated July 10, 1900, and recorded in Liber 209, on Pages 305 and 306. To have and to hold said granted premises, with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, his successors, heirs, and assigns forever. And I, the said Robert Clark do hereby covenant for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, with the said M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, his successors, heirs, and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the said premises, that I have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid, that said premises are clear and free from all incumbrances, and that I will and my heirs, executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same unto the said M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, his successors, heirs, and assigns forever. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 13th day of May, A. D. 1904.

ROBERT CLARK, (LS).

KEALOHA CLARK, (LS).

In the Presence of P. Silva, Territory of Hawaii, Island of Oahu--ss.: On this 13th day of May, A. D. 1904, personally appeared before me, Robert Clark and Kealoa Clark, his wife, known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, who severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein set forth. And said Kealoa Clark, on a private examination by me, separate and apart from her husband, further acknowledged to me that she executed the same without compulsion, fear, or constraint from her said husband.

P. SILVA, Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Recorded and comp'd this 14th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 11:07 o'clock a. m.

CLARK DENIES DEED.

An Advertiser reporter took a copy of this deed and a copy of one of the circulars issued by Strauch in which Clark is shown as lauding the Society, and called upon Clark at his shoe repairing and bicycle shop in Bethel street. Clark is part Hawaiian and part Chinese.

"Are you a member of the Co-Operative Society?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," said Clark. "I was the first to join and I got the first loan. I got \$300 to pay off a mortgage and a hundred dollars besides."

"What security did you give the society for the loan?"

"I gave them a mortgage on my place."

"Are you sure you gave them a mortgage? Did you not give them a deed to the property?"

The reporter showed Clark a copy of the deed which is on record. Clark seemed surprised and declared that he had not intended to sign a deed. He thought he was only signing a mortgage. He declared that his property was worth over a thousand dollars and that he certainly would not deed this asset for the sum of four hundred dollars. Tschudi he said, is a day in the night everything was all right. He had used \$200 of the money in paying off the mortgage held by Tschudi. Some of the remainder had been used to pay notarial fees to Silva, interest to

Tschudi, expense of making out the papers, a dollar for the Underwriting Company's guarantee that his loan would be all right, and small amounts for other purposes. The reporter showed him the place in the circular where he was said to have stated that the three hundred had been used to clear a mortgage and that the remaining hundred had been used to repair house.

"I did not write it," said Clark, "the Society came around with that already written out. They said it would help the Society and asked me to sign it. So I did so."

"But I have one more agreement," said Clark, "and I will get that."

From a small safe Clark fished out a document of which the following is a copy:

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made this 13th day of May, A. D. 1904, by and between M. W. Tschudi, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, party of the first part, and Robert Clark, of Honolulu, party of the second part; Witnesseth:

That whereas said party of the second part has borrowed and received from the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society of Honolulu in Gold Coin of the United States the sum of Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) and has agreed to pay to the said Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars (\$440.00) in monthly installments of sums not less than Four and 40/100 Dollars (\$4.40) on the first day of each and every month hereafter, beginning with the first day of June, 1904, together with all other dues and assessments according to the terms and conditions of that certain Co-Operative Contract No. 1 Series "A" of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, dated March 25, 1904, and has conveyed unto M. W. Tschudi as Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society absolutely in fee simple by deed dated May 13, 1904, and recorded in Liber --, page --, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Kapalama, Honolulu aforesaid, and known as lot Twenty (20) in Palama tract as more fully appears in a map of said Tract recorded in Liber 193 on page 202.

Time being the essence of this contract, it is agreed, that if any payment shall be in arrears according to the terms and conditions of said Co-Operative Contract No. 1, Series "A," the said party of the first part, his successors, heirs or assigns or their agent may at once take possession of said premises and may exercise the right of ownership as granted in said deed, and may rent the said premises or may sell the same, and from the proceeds thereof, pay and liquidate.

First, any and all sums that may be due from the party of the second part to the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society together with accrued costs, interests and all taxes and assessments whatsoever, and second: pay the remainder, if any, to the party of the second part.

When full payment shall have been received at the Home office of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society in Honolulu according to the terms and conditions of the said Co-Operative Contract No. 1, Series "A," but not otherwise, the said party of the first part, his successors, heirs or assigns shall execute or cause to be executed at the expense of the party of the second part, his heirs, administrators or assigns a sufficient deed to the above premises free from incumbrances.

In case the party of the second part is in arrears as aforesaid he agrees, guarantees and binds himself to surrender this Agreement on demand, and allow the party of the first part to take immediate and peaceful possession of the said premises, together with all improvements and appurtenances without recourse to law.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

M. W. TSCHUDI, Trustee for the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society.

ROBERT CLARK.

In presence of WM. PAOKALANI

Although Strauch and Tschudi had been careful to have the deed attested by a notary and filed for record they did not have the agreement signed before a notary or recorded, although it is as important a document in the

transaction as is the deed.

"Did you see Tschudi sign that?" asked the reporter.

"No," said Clark, "Strauch fixed that up and took it down to the Custom House and said that Tschudi signed it. Then he said: 'This is your paper.'"

"You are sure you did not intend to deed your property to Tschudi as security for that loan?" again asked the reporter.

"No," said Clark, "they say mortgage and I sign as mortgage."

WON'T ANSWER QUESTIONS.

An Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon visited the offices of Mr. Strauch, manager of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, and found a large delegation of Hawaiians, men and women, occupying all the chairs in the outer office, closed the inner sanctum of Manager Strauch from view. Inquiry elicited the information that Mr. Strauch was, not in. Mr. Strauch, however, could be seen from the Advertiser office opposite, busy with a gesticulating Hawaiian.

Later Mr. Strauch was seen, while he was doing some typewriting. He was asked whether he had been able to make up the answers to the queries propounded to him by the Advertiser: "I have nothing for publication," replied Mr. Strauch pleasantly.

"Do you think you can answer the questions in the near future?"

"I don't know—I have nothing to say for publication."

As all replies were to the same effect, the interview, such as it was, came to an end, and Mr. Strauch resumed his typewriting.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

A spirited meeting of natives and Portuguese interested in the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society was held last evening at the Society's offices, the discussion at times attracting quite a crowd on the sidewalk opposite. The books were gone over, the safe opened, cash deposited on a table and counted, and then a set of resolutions expressing confidence in the manager and the company itself, was prepared by Strauch. The responsibility of the company was not gone into. The resolutions, as brought to the Advertiser by George Markham, are as follows:

Whereas the public has been aroused by newspaper criticisms of the progress of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society in the Territory of Hawaii, and

Whereas, such criticism has been brought to a focus through the medium by a coterie who are conspiring to hamper the progress of said Society, and

Whereas, the development of the Society has been so rapid that these people have become alarmed that it will become a successful and responsible institution and absorb a major portion of their business, because it assists people to obtain and pay for homes at the very lowest rate of interest possible, (only 1 per cent per year,) and

Whereas, we have examined the books of the Society and all its appurtenances appertaining thereto, its co-operative contracts, its financial status, and found them satisfactory, and have had explained to us in a clear and lucid manner the method of conducting the affairs of the Society; therefore,

Resolved, that we, contract holders of the Society, do hereby declare our perfect confidence in the manager and other officer of the Society, and condemn in the strongest terms the attacks on the Society by those who make accusations against the manager, the security company, and the methods of conducting the Society before they have informed themselves of the facts in the case:

(Signed) S. K. Lukua, H. Keahialoa, J. P. Kaula, Robert Clark, John K. Apio, William K. Luther, M. V. Souza, Louisa Kaaloa, L. K. Kakaue, J. A. Victor, James Mathews.

The signatures above given were typewritten in the copy supplied the Advertiser. George Markham, who brought in the paper, called this journal's attention to the fact that, in a native circular, the Home Purchasing Society says that the First National Bank of Hawaii is its Kahi Hoahu or "Place of Saving." At a late hour Cashier Cooper was called up and asked if the Strauch Society had an account with the First National. His reply was "Not to my knowledge. All I know about the matter is that I declined to act as the Society's treasurer."

Furthermore Strauch took the money that was counted last night out of his

WANTS TO BE A BANKRUPT.

Affairs of P. E. R. Strauch and the "Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society" were opened up somewhat, in both the Federal and Territorial courts, yesterday. The continued examination of Strauch as a judgment debtor in the suit on a note brought against him by P. H. Burnette was due before Judge Robinson in Circuit Court chambers at 10 o'clock.

Shortly before that hour Strauch filed in the clerk's office of the United States District Court a petition of voluntary bankruptcy, with schedules showing debts of nearly \$7000 and assets of \$19. The assets he claimed to be exempt, on the ground that he was a married man. Mr. Strauch nevertheless paid the statutory fee of \$40 for entering the petition.

When the petition was presented before Judge Dole in court, Geo. A. Davis and F. E. Thompson, counsel respectively for P. H. Burnette and H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., creditors, protested against the granting of the petition and, at their instance, the matter went over until Wednesday next. The bankruptcy papers are as follows:

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Territory of Hawaii.

In the matter of Paul E. R. Strauch, bankrupt.

No. --. Petition of debtor.

To the Honorable S. B. Dole, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Territory of Hawaii.

The petitioner, Paul E. R. Strauch, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, a broker, respectfully represents:

That he has resided continuously for more than six months next immediately preceding the filing of this petition at Honolulu, within the judicial district of the District Court of the United States, for the Territory of Hawaii; that he owes debts which he is unable to pay in full; that he is willing to surrender all his property for the benefit of his creditors except such as is exempt by law, and desires to obtain the benefit of the Acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy;

That the schedule hereto annexed marked "A," and verified by your petitioner's oath, contains a full and true statement of his debts, and (so far as it is possible to ascertain) the names and places of residence of his creditors, and such further statements concerning said debts as are required by the provisions of said Acts;

That the schedule hereto annexed, marked "B," and verified by your petitioner's oath, contains an accurate inventory of all his property, both real and personal, and such further statements concerning said property as are required by the provisions of said Acts;

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that he may be adjudged by the Court to be a bankrupt within the purview of said Acts.

P. E. R. STRAUCH, (Sgd.)

Petitioner of Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Territory of Hawaii, ss.

I, Paul E. R. Strauch, the petitioning debtor mentioned and described in the foregoing petition, do hereby make solemn oath that the statements contained therein are true according to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

(Sgd.) P. E. R. STRAUCH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Honolulu aforesaid, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1904.

(Sgd.) ANTONIO MANUEL,

Notary Public, First Jud. Circuit.

SCHEDULE "A."

Statement of Debts of Bankrupt.

P. H. Burnette, of Honolulu, Judgment, in the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, obtained on or about September 16, 1903, \$2,944.50

Emmett M. May, of Honolulu, holds my promissory note, made at Honolulu to him, dated May 18, 1899, principal \$82.50, payable six months from date, interest 5 per cent per month, payable in advance, less credit of \$95, balance principal 767.50

Said note was given to Mr. May for \$82.50 borrowed by me from him and sugar stock given to secure the same, which stock subsequently depreciated until, as Mr. May claims, it was finally sold for \$95, the credit above mentioned.

Geo. Paris, of Honolulu, promissory note, made at Honolulu, to him by me for money borrowed, dated June 6, 1899, payable one month after date, for \$50, interest 1 per cent per month, paid \$10, balance of principal 40.00

Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., of Honolulu, balance of lumber bill, about 100.00

H. Hackfeld & Co., of Honolulu, made myself responsible in writing for all debts owing from C. Baddaky, of Hilo, to H. Hackfeld & Co., together with all goods subsequently purchased by said C. Baddaky from them. C. Baddaky's debt, over, 3,000.00

This guarantee was given by me as a friend of C. Baddaky to assist him in pursuing his business, while prospects were very bright for him, but business has been very slack. I had an understanding, in case all of Baddaky's debts were paid, I should own a one-half interest in his saloon.

(\$8,852.00)

(Sgd.) P. E. R. STRAUCH,

Petitioner.

(Sworn to before Antonio Manuel, Notary Public.)

SCHEDULE "B."

Statement of All Property of Bankrupt.

Six chairs, value \$ 3.00

One table 4.00

One bicycle, old model 12.00

(\$19.00)

Half interest in Interstate Mercantile Agency, value unknown.

Said bankrupt being a married man claims said six chairs, table and bicycle as exempt under the Acts of

MARITIME CASES ALL

McCarthy and Edwards Fined Under New Statute.

William McCarthy, who had previously pleaded guilty, and Benjamin C. Edwards, who now changed his previous plea of not guilty to that of guilty, were sentenced by Judge Dole yesterday each to pay a fine of \$10 and costs for violation of the shipping laws. They were charged with going on board the ship Solano, within 24 hours after her arrival in port, to solicit members of her crew for a boarding house. Judge Dole intimated that the penalty was made light because the offenses were the first under the amended law, but any future violations would be dealt with more severely.

The test case of Captain Simerson and other employees of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. against that corporation, to decide whether seamen's wages can be withheld for payment of Territorial taxes, was called in the Federal court yesterday morning. It was ordered to be submitted on briefs. While the United States law exempts sailors' wages from attachment, the law of Hawaii makes employers responsible for the personal taxes of their employees. J. J. Dunne appeared for the libellants, Abram Lewis Jr. for the libellee and M. F. Prosser for the Territory.

A number of seamen from the gunboat Wheeling applied for naturalization to Judge Dole, but had to be turned away because their qualification will not be complete until they receive discharge.

Congress relating to bankruptcy. Have no real estate.

(Sgd.) P. E. R. STRAUCH,

United States of America, Territory of Hawaii, ss.

On this 1st day of July, A. D. 1904, before me personally came Paul E. R. Strauch, the person mentioned in, and who subscribed to the foregoing schedule, and who being by me first duly sworn did declare the said schedule to be a statement of all his estate, both real and personal, in accordance with the Acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, this first day of July, A. D. 1904.

(Sgd.) ANTONIO MANUEL,

Notary Public, First Jud. Circuit.

STRAUCH'S EXAMINATION.

Before Judge Robinson the examination of P. E. R. Strauch as judgment debtor in Burnette vs. Strauch was resumed from a former day.

Mrs. Strauch carried the books of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society into court but objected to having them inspected, saying they were her property. Her husband induced her to give them up, however, before the court was put under the necessity of intervening, and stated that they were open to inspection.

Under examination by Geo. A. Davis, Strauch declared he received no salary as manager of the Society. Out of each subscriber's entrance fee of \$4 he took \$2 as his compensation. There were 344 subscribers on the books. No entry of the \$2 taken by himself was made. He had control of the funds until the money was loaned. Books were kept by him, but he was under no bond. He neither had any money in bank nor any debts owing to him.

WRITTEN STATEMENT.

Manager Strauch filed the following typewritten document in court, which is reproduced with only the correction of spelling in a few words:

"Honolulu, T. H., June 30th, 1904.

"As no separate accounts are kept by the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society for commissions paid out to the different Agents, it is impossible for me to give the exact amounts earned by me as commission for writing up contracts for the Society, but the amount is in the neighborhood of \$106.00.

For the further information I beg to state that all the commission, fees, etc., to which the Society is entitled to, is in every item credited to the expense account direct, and, after deducting the commissions to Agents, is withdrawn every evening out of the business. Therefore there is never any money on hands of the Society, except the Trust Funds, belonging to the contract holders according to the terms and conditions of the Contracts of the Society.

I have further earned as commission for collecting bills and in the Real Estate about \$25.00 per month.

P. E. R. STRAUCH.

PARTNER SEDGEBOER.

Charles Huntington Sedgeboer, foreman of the Makiki fire station, appeared on the witness stand in his uniform. He testified that he left his interests in the Society to the management of Mrs. Strauch. What she did was perfectly satisfactory to him. Asked if Mr. Strauch was manager of the Society, witness replied:

"He is if Mrs. Strauch says so."

Mr. Davis asked for a continuance until a day next week, so that he might look after the creditor's interests in the Federal court, where the debtor then under examination had filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy. A continuance was granted accordingly.

CHOLERA MORBUS has lost its terrors in the home where a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is kept. It never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

DAVIS FILES AUTHORITY Contrary Exhibit From Same Author.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

A conclusion came to the examination of judgment debtor in the case of J. L. Howland vs. Byron O. Clark somewhat abruptly yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Davis and Mead began at each other, as on the former hearing, with mutual protests against interruptions, but the court applied the curb reins promptly and there was no scene developed. Exhibits to show the authority of Davis and to deny it were filed, which revealed considerable of a self-contradictory attitude on the part of the complaining creditor. Mr. Davis came first with the following:

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBITS.

"Pomona, California, April 29, 1899. 'George Davis, Esq., Honolulu, H. I. 'Dear Sir: Your name has been given me by the U. S. Consul at Honolulu, and I wish to intrust to you the collection of the enclosed note and judgments.

"Inasmuch as the time required for an exchange of communications is so great, I wish you would take any steps that may be required to collect the claims without referring the matter back to me, but get the money if it is a possible thing to do.

"I send you the original notes and transcripts of the judgments.

"The parties acknowledge the claims as valid but claim that they are unable to pay. Of course if neither of them has anything we will have to wait; but if there is anything in sight that can be subjected to the payment of the claims, we desire to force payment.

"Trusting that we may receive a favorable report from you in due course, I am

"Very truly yours,

"HOWARD A. BROUGHTON."

An unsigned leaf of a memo. pad containing Mr. Broughton's professional card at top, dated "Pomona, California, 10, 3, 99," comes next, in which Mr. Davis is asked if he will please report what he thinks can be done about the Clark and another matter sent to him. Then there is the following letter from the claimant himself, written on the letter paper of the American Beet Sugar Co.:

"Oxnard, Cal., 12, 20, '02. 'Geo. A. Davis, Esq., Honolulu, H. I. 'Dear Sir: Some six months ago I wrote you in regard to the judgment you hold against Byron O. Clark for me, but I have not received any reply as yet from you, so I write again. When I last wrote you Clark offered to give me new notes signed for three years at 7 per cent. interest and Mrs. Clark will give as security ten (10) shares Pine Apple stock paid up to par value at \$100 per share, note to be for principal and interest to date. What do you think of the proposition? The settlement will have to be made through you, he will have to pay costs, etc. Please write me full particulars as to costs, all expenses, how much the note is principal and interest, by return mail and oblige.

"Yours,

"J. L. HOWLAND,

"Oxnard, Cal."

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine,—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.

A TIRELESS WORKER

A Victim of Nervous Debility,
Now a Wonder of Vivacity,
Explains the Marvel of
the Change.

Mrs. Dora B. Frazier, of No. 140 Althea street, Providence, Rhode Island, is today the very embodiment of vivacity. She is an energetic forewoman in a large laboratory and shows no traces of her recent long struggle with nervous prostration succeeding typhoid pneumonia.

"My illness began in 1898," says Mrs. Frazier, "and lasted for about three years in all, and for three months I was confined to my bed. I made occasional attempts to work, but I could only manage to put in two or three days out of a week at the very best. Several times I was 'actually at the point of death."

"I had a good physician but he could not succeed in getting me out of my weak state. It was hard for me to retain any food and my weight dropped down to seventy-five pounds. I had a great deal of dizziness and suffocating spells. One of my legs was swollen so as to interfere with my walking. I could get scarcely any sleep, my color was very pale and I suffered from irregularities that were very painful and depressing to women.

"I dragged out month after month of such an existence. Then I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in a Providence paper and I thought I would just try them. Before I got through the first box I said to my mother: 'Why, these pills are certainly doing me good. We both grew hopeful and I kept on taking them steadily for six or seven months and then occasionally for some time longer, and all the time my troubles kept lessening until at last they were gone altogether. I got rid of indigestion, headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness, dragging sensations and irregularities of every kind and my weight ran up thirty-two pounds.

"It is more than a year since I took up my full work and in all that time I have not lost a day through illness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made me a well woman and I have no lack of strength or cheerful spirits."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases of the blood and nerves. Their power has been tested in the most extreme cases. They are sold by all druggists throughout the world.

O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBITS.

Mr. Mead filed the following letters as exhibits:

"Oxnard, Cal., May 1, 1902.

"Mr. Byron O. Clark, Wahiawa, H. I. 'Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th inst. received and in answer would say that you were mistaken in your statement that I had sued you, for till I received your letter I did not know that you had been sued, for your note was turned over to the bank with my other assets and they were the ones who sued you without my knowledge. I will write and have any more proceedings stopped for the present. Now what kind of collateral security will you be able to give me and how long time will you want to pay me in and how will you make the payments. Please write me at once just what you want to do in the matter. As to costs of judgment I did not order them made, so I do not feel as if I ought to pay them.

"Yours,

"J. L. HOWLAND."

"Oxnard, Cal., Nov. 30, '03.

"Byron O. Clark, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H. 'Dear Sir: In answer to yours of the 15th inst. will say that I did answer your letter of January last, asking you several questions, but received no answer. I have written to Davis the lawyer three times in regard to the judgment but have never received any answer from him, only the first time when he was notified not to press the case. Will you please find out and let me know at once the sum total of the judgment to date including costs and interest. Also please find out what Davis' bill is and as soon as I hear from you I will make you some kind of a proposition.

"Yours,

"J. L. HOWLAND."

This letter was marked answered on Jan. 18, 1904, and Mr. Mead stated that Mr. Clark made a proposition to Mr. Howland but received no reply.

Mr. Davis stated to the court that he had not had anything to do with the bank, his instructions having come from Mr. Broughton and Mr. Howland. He did not remember ever receiving orders not to press the case.

Mr. Clark was called to the stand again. After he had answered a few questions, Judge Robinson cut the proceedings short with the decision: "Let the order of examination be discharged."

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gear concluded the hearing of the Parker guardianship matter yesterday morning with an order to the parties to file briefs. S. H. Derby and A. A. Wilder addressed the court for the guardian.

Judge Robinson signed a decree for the adoption of Leon Sterling by Joe Enos and Kanohokula Enos with full rights of inheritance. The child is ten years of age and both his parents are dead. Kanohokula Enos was appointed guardian of the property of Leon Sterling, which consists of lots 1 to 8, Kaimuki tract, valued at \$2400.

With reference to the petition of Charles Phillips, administrator, for leave to sell real estate of the late Harry Congdon's estate, F. E. Thompson and C. F. Clemons have entered their appearance as attorneys on behalf of Aggie Congdon, widow of decedent.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints. It always cures and cures quickly. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases of cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It should be taken at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SEdgeBEER GETS OUT OF STRAUCH COMBINATION

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Mr. P. E. R. Strauch, that friend of humanity and especially of the wage-earning native and Portuguese, put in a full day yesterday. Bright and early he bought an Advertiser and proceeded to warm up over its contents. When business opened, he had plenty of explaining to do in which he was assisted by the eminent financier, George Markham. Then Mr. Sedgebeer resigned from the directorate. Along in the afternoon Mr. Strauch professed to have received an anonymous letter threatening him with death and blackmailing who his journalistic friends were went down the street to the Sign of the Calf and handed the missive to the Bulletin. His next known step was to seek out the Attorney General and ask him to intercede with the Advertiser to stop the row. "Tell Mr. Thurston," he said, "that this whole scheme of mine is one to turn the natives over to the Republican party. I can control the votes of my customers and when the time comes will swing them right. Tell Mr. Thurston that his paper, by attacking me, is hurting the Republican party." The Attorney General advised Mr. Strauch to make his appeal directly to the Advertiser, but nothing came of it. The Home Builder did, however, approach a reporter with the remark:

"Well do I get another blast tomorrow?" "I don't know," was the reply; "there's plenty of material I guess." "Oh, keep it up, keep it up!" said Mr. Strauch with sprightly humor. "You are giving me the best kind of an advertisement. Why I've done more business today than at any time since the Society started. Don't stop the good work! Keep it going right along."

SEdgeBEER BREAKS OFF.

A letter received at the Advertiser office yesterday was as follows:

"Charles H. Sedgebeer has this day severed his connection with the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society.

"(Signed)

"CHAS. H. SEEdgeBEER."

In the paper on file at the Treasury Department it is stated that Fanny Strauch, E. T. Rodgers, and C. H. Sedgebeer comprise the partnership which is running the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society. Mr. Sedgebeer is foreman of the Makiki Fire Station and a reporter called upon him there yesterday afternoon and asked him concerning the letter. Mr. Sedgebeer said that he realized that he had become a dummy partner in Strauch's concern and stated that he became such simply in trying to repay friendship which Strauch and his wife had previously shown him. At the time he signed the partnership papers he did not understand that he was becoming interested financially in the concern.

"I never put a cent into the Society," said Mr. Sedgebeer, "I have never taken a cent from it and never expected or considered anything due me from it. I never considered myself liable to the firm for a cent. I never attended any meetings with E. T. Rodgers or Mrs. Strauch. I had no part in devising the Society's loan scheme and I have had absolutely no knowledge as to how the business was being carried on. On account of the Advertiser's showing up of the Society I demanded this morning of Mr. and Mrs. Strauch that my name be dropped as a member of that partnership. Accordingly, at their request, I signed papers today releasing Mrs. Strauch from all liability to me. This was hardly necessary as I never considered I would have anything coming to me anyway from her."

"How did you happen to get mixed up with the Strauchs?" asked the reporter.

"Well, nearly three years ago, when I was a houseman in the Central Fire Station I spent one of my liberty days in a little trip to Pacific Heights. I was seated at a table eating ice cream alone when Mrs. Strauch and another lady approached pleasantly and bade

me the time of day. They asked if I were a stranger in Honolulu. I said no—that I was a fireman and up there to spend my liberty day. We had a pleasant chat while viewing scenery from the Heights and Mrs. Strauch asked me to call upon herself and husband, and little girls, when I again had a day off. I had few acquaintances in Honolulu at that time and appreciated this as a kindness to a stranger. I called on Mr. and Mrs. Strauch and became quite friendly with them but never talked concerning their own or my business affairs. Through them I got acquainted with others. On the first of September, 1903, I became foreman at the Makiki Fire Station. Along in March of this year Strauch came out to the station and told me that he intended to start a society to enable people to build homes cheaply. He said that he would do all this himself but needed a couple of his friends to permit him to use their names for a short time in order to get started. He did not ask me to become financially interested. He said it required no money on my part. I would just permit him to use my name as a favor. One day he came along and introduced a man by the name of Capt. E. T. Rodgers. I have seen Rodgers in Honolulu a few times since. Strauch said Rodgers was also his friend and I understood he would allow Strauch to use his name in the new company in the same way as Strauch wished to use mine. So in return for the friendship that Strauch and his wife had previously shown me I said I would permit it. I signed a brief copartnership—well I hardly know what I really did sign the way things have turned out, but I did not sign anything for which I ever expected to have to pay out one cent or receive a cent for. In fact I never expected to hear of the thing again. Between that time and now I have never seen any of their books or discussed any plans with them and knew of their operations only when I read the account in the Advertiser and was called upon in court to state whether I was a member of the copartnership. In court, of course I had to state that I was, for I had signed their papers. But I knew nothing of the work of the copartnership and only know regarding it now from what I have read in the papers. I do not know how much cash they have received or whether they have received any."

"What do you know of the Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co. of San Francisco, which firm Strauch says guarantees all the contracts of his Society?" asked the reporter.

"I know absolutely nothing of it. As one of the copartners I was never called upon to make any agreement with any such concern, or in fact with anybody. I know nothing of any of the acts of the copartnership."

"Do you know anything else concerning the copartnership, its work, what profits money received, or anything concerning the conduct of the business of the Society?"

"Not a thing. I have as I said before, had no business relations with Strauch and Rodgers except signing the first paper and insisting today, when I learned the character of the scheme, in having my name dropped as a supposed 'copartner'."

BRIEF BANK ACCOUNT.

Cashier Cooper of the First National Bank found, on examining his books yesterday, that Strauch had made one deposit there of \$140 and after leaving the money a short time had drawn it all out again. Probably this was done so the name of the bank could be used on the Society's letterheads as the place of deposit.

By Tuesday at the latest, the Advertiser hopes to have, by cable, the facts about the Equitable Underwriting and Trust Co., the alleged backer of the Strauch Home Purchasing Society. Inquiry was made yesterday in the proper quarters.

REGULAR ARMY OFFICER TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Lieut. Garber, U. S. Coast Artillery, to Escape
the Thrall of Drink, Commits Suicide at
Camp McKinley.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Tragic was the suicidal death early yesterday morning at Camp McKinley of First Lieutenant Clifford S. Garber, 32nd Company, Coast Artillery, United States Army. A large Colt's army revolver supplied the shot which ended the young officer's life, and death ensued in a few minutes after the trigger had been pulled.

A note hastily scribbled just before the fatal shot was fired was found by his brother officers lying upon the table in Lieut. Garber's room, and this supplies a reason as to the terrible decision the young man had reached to end his life. The note said simply: "I cannot stop drinking."

That the decision to commit suicide was arrived at only just before the revolver was taken from its holster, is amply evidenced by the officer's actions throughout the evening while in the company of his brother officers and several National Guard of Hawaii officers at a luau given on Saturday evening at a place near Moanalua. At that time—only a few hours before he killed himself—the lieutenant invited the company present to be his guests at a dinner to be given by him on July 15.

The suicide took place about two o'clock yesterday morning in Lieutenant Garber's room, which adjoins that of Lieut. Trotter under the same tent. When Dr. Baker, the army physician, arrived a few minutes later, the officer was beyond medical aid and expired without being able to speak to the officers and friends gathered about him, although his eyes, as he followed their movements about the room, had an appealing look in them, as if to ask forgiveness for his rash act.

The artillery camp was plunged into profound sorrow over the tragic fate of the young officer, and it is quite possible that, under the circumstances, the artillery troops, which were to participate in the Fourth of July parade today, may not appear in line. The body will be embalmed and forwarded to Lieut. Garber's old home in Madison, Wisconsin, on the transport Thomas which should arrive here tomorrow from the Philippines.

The circumstances surrounding the death of Lieut. Garber were brought out at the inquest held over the remains yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. Lieut. Alden Trotter, his tent-mate testified, in part, as follows.

"I knew the deceased officer very well, and have known him since June, 1903. We have been living in the same tent at Camp McKinley, occupying adjoining rooms. We had just returned from a luau given as a farewell function in honor of Lieut. Hamilton who was shortly to depart for the coast, both of us returning to the camp together. I had just retired when I heard a shot followed by something falling. I ran into his room, and found the lieutenant lying on his back with blood running from his head on to the floor.

"I spoke to him, called him by name and asked him what he had done. He seemed to be semi-conscious, but did not speak. I immediately ran over to Dr. Baker's quarters and called him to attend the wounded man. Dr. Baker came on a run in his night-clothes followed by Captain Nichols, who had heard me call. Lieut. Garber, however, was practically dead when we came back.

"When Lieut. Garber and I came home I said good night to him but he did not answer. A minute before the shot was fired he asked me for a cigarette paper. I told him I did not have any."

Captain F. C. Nichols, senior officer in command at Camp McKinley, testified at the inquest that he heard Lieut. Trotter calling Dr. Baker and after inquiring about the matter he and Lieut. Trotter went on the run to Garber's quarters. He saw the officer lying on his back with blood running from his mouth and a wound in the back of his head. In the next fifteen minutes he gasped several times and then expired. The pistol was lying at the wounded man's feet with one cartridge discharged. The end of the barrel was covered with blood.

Dr. Chas. L. Baker testified that after being called by Lieut. Trotter he ran to the quarters of Lieut. Garber and at once saw that the young man had no chance to live. A first he could not find the wound of entrance but found the tongue black and powder stained. The wound of exit was directly in center of the back of the neck, and it was his opinion that the spinal cord was severed together with other important lacerations.

Besides the note above referred to, two checks with the ink hardly dry upon them were found near by. One was a check for \$130 made out to Lieut. Trotter, and the other was for \$33 in favor of the 32nd company, being company funds in the possession of the suicide.

At the camp there is no suggestion that the suicide concerned financial matters, for his affairs are reported to be in good shape. That the tragic end may have been sought through weakness for drink is the more probable motive. At the luau given near Moanalua the lieutenant became slightly overcome from the numerous healths proposed. Before the party was ready to return Lieutenant Garber went to one of the wagonettes and lay down and slept.

It is significant that while at the luau he was greatly exercised over his failure to procure a cigarette. He asked a friend for a cigarette and a search was made for one. Tobacco was found, but no cigarette paper. Later an officer made up a cigarette for Lieut. Garber and this one he smoked. Just before he killed himself he asked for a cigarette from his tent-mate but the latter had none. His statement concerning his utter failure to stop drinking possibly made the failure to get a cigarette a sensitive matter to him, and it is believed that had he procured a cigarette and smoked it, his nerves might have been calmed down. On the contrary, not obtaining a cigarette, he seems to have made up his mind at self-destruction and hastily written out the two checks and the explanatory note, and then fired the fatal shot.

Lieutenant Garber was commissioned from civil life, and formerly had been in the customs service. He was about twenty-eight years of age, a good-looking officer, and was considerable of a favorite among his brother officers and the new friends he had made here. He was a particularly bright young man, quick in reply and a good conversationalist. It is said that he was engaged to be married next year in June to a young lady at his former home.

Lieutenant Wesley K. Hamilton will now command the 32nd company. A strange fate seems to be following the two companies which arrived here but a couple of months ago from the Presidio. Just before the companies sailed for Honolulu, Lieut. Victor Lewis suddenly deserted and disappeared.

War Booms His Trade.

The manager of a New York concern that deals in artificial limbs and such things is watching the outcome of the war in the Far East with more than ordinary interest.

"After the civil war," he said, "this house, which up to that time occupied cramped quarters, had to branch out in order to meet the demands upon its business. We noticed no increase in our trade growing out of the Spanish-American war. But we expect to open a house in Tokio, and maybe at Harbin and Mukden, after the war is over.

"It would be of no use doing so before. While the war lasts the hospitals will take care of the maimed. When it is over and the maimed survivors have gone to their homes and are returning to their vocations, then they will want what we shall have to offer.

"It is quite common to hear people talk about the great numbers of cripples in a city like New York, made so by the many accidents which occur daily. It is an erroneous impression. 'My business is a barometer on such matters. In a purely business way we have occasion to complain of dull times in proportion to the great crowds that daily come and go taking into consideration the countless ways for accidents to occur. It is truly remarkable that we have no more cripples.

"Speaking from a commercial standpoint, concerns like the one I represent might be opposed to The Hague tribunal. The more wars, the better for us. Rather mercenary, is it not? But it's business."—New York Sun.

HER STORY IS DENIED

Doctors to Contradict
Mrs. Maage—Other
Court Notes.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Holmes & Stanley have filed a motion in the divorce suit of Frederick W. Maage vs. Mary (Molly) Maage, for a commission to take the testimony of Dr. Joseph W. Henry and Dr. Arthur McGinty in San Francisco. W. L. Stanley supports the motion with an affidavit to the effect that the physicians will testify that the libellee, Mary Maage, was not a patient at St. Mary's Hospital during the year 1897 as alleged in her answer to libellant's complaint, but that she was a patient in said hospital from April 25, 1898, until August 24, 1898, and that the trouble for which she entered the hospital then was alcoholic neuritis.

Josephine L. Cornwell, widow of W. H. Cornwell, has filed an election to take the provision made for her in the will of her late husband, renouncing her right to dower in his estate.

American-Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd., by its attorneys, Castle & Withington, appeals to the Supreme Court from the decree of injunction made in favor of John Lucas, plaintiff, with regard to the Brewer's wharf contract.

Judge Robinson granted Joseph Howard Love a divorce against Mary Morse Love. Frank Andrade appeared for libellant, the libellee making no appearance in person or by counsel. The couple was married October 30, 1903, or only eight months ago.

Ninette Scott, executrix of the will of John F. Scott, has filed an inventory showing real estate valued at \$4000, personal property at \$50 and interest in an Alaskan mining claim of value unknown.

In the equity suit of L. H. Dee vs. W. H. Smith, plaintiff by his attorneys, J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot, appeals to the Supreme Court from Judge Gear's decree in favor of the defendant.

Helen G. Alexander has brought an action against Mary A. S. Rose, claiming \$1000 damages for right of way obstructed since August 20, 1894, upon property in Fort street, near Vineyard street.

M. Phillips & Co. sue Wong Sai for \$396.19, with interest and costs, on account of merchandise sold and delivered.

Edmund H. Hart took the oath as a deputy clerk of the judiciary department for the Second Circuit before Judge A. N. Kepkopal on July 1.

U. S. Commissioner A. F. Judd released Hoo Chun from a charge of perjury after examination yesterday. J. J. Dunne presented the information, and A. S. Humphreys and Lyle A. Dickey conducted the defense. Walter E. Mailing, Federal court clerk, on the witness stand showed a commission he holds as United States Commissioner, issued to him by special authorization of Attorney General Knox.

Thomas Mullen is suing John Walker for \$512.10, on account of work done on building contracts.

Pepper for Profit.

Now comes pepper. Everybody on Maui knows that pepper is indigenous to our soil, but so far its commercial possibilities have been neglected. Good pepper is worth from ten to eighteen cents a pound, and there is always a good market for it. The pepper plant, once set out, lives indefinitely with but a small amount of moisture. Fifteen hundred healthy plants will grow per acre, and will yield at least two pounds of pepper per year, without cultivation, or other labor save harvesting the crop. This opens up a new industry for Maui.

So Different

Lots of Claims Like This, But
so Different—Local Proof
is What Honolulu
People Want.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe, harder to prove. Statements from far-away places. What people say in Florida. Public expressions from California. Ofttimes good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home indorsement counts. It disarms the skeptic; is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Kidney Pills. Here is a case of it. Mr. Cyrus S. Edson of Kapitolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payable invariably in advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY, JULY 5

IN RE STRAUCH ET AL.

Despite urgent inquiries, Strauch has not yet made good in the matter of credentials. His own assets do not appear to be large. In a schedule of bankruptcy filed by him in the Federal court yesterday it appears that he has six chairs, value \$3; one table, value \$4 and one bicycle, old model, value \$12; total \$19. He also has a half interest in the Interstate Mercantile Agency, value unknown. Had Mr. Strauch listed this at \$1 we could cheerfully credit him with a private banking capital of \$20, except that he claims exemption on the chairs, table and bicycle. What the property resources are of Mrs. Strauch, Mr. Rodgers and Mr. Sedgebeer, the latter an employee of the local Fire Department, we do not know; certainly, whatever they are, they are not set apart to guarantee the safety of deposits.

Inquiry thus comes up to the San Francisco "backers." Who are they? The public has heard certain names from Mr. Strauch, but it lacks the following useful data about the men:

(1) Do they actually exist?
(2) If so, what relation do they bear to Mr. and Mrs. Strauch's Home Furnishing Society?
(3) Can they be held responsible for the Strauchs' do not carry out their contracts with subscribers? That is, should the Strauchs die or otherwise become incapacitated as free and reachable agents would the San Francisco people stand between the contract-holders and loss? Would the latter furnish homes to those who had earned them?

And one more question! Why is it that the last San Francisco directory, a copy of which may be seen at the First National Bank, omits the names of three of the four alleged San Francisco backers of Strauch in the Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co. (Inc.) capital \$500,000? Four men are named by Strauch as follows: Thos. T. Lyon, Robert B. Smith, George F. Halla and F. G. Kaufman. The name of Robert B. Smith appears three times as a member of the firm of Smith & Plank, as a shoe-maker and as an elevator boy, respectively. But there is no Thomas T. Lyon, George F. Halla or F. G. Kaufman in the book. As to Smith he is not mentioned in connection with an Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co., but merely identified with a private firm. Very likely he is another Robert B.

GLITTERING GENERALITIES.

Every nation has its fetish and the one Americans bring out and worship on the Fourth of July is embraced in the phrase, invented by the French idealists of the eighteenth century, that "all men are born free and equal." Jefferson wrote part of it into the Declaration of Independence, holding "the truth to be self-evident" that "all men are created equal." Being a slaveholder he did not quite say that all men are born free but he went so far as to insist that they had an inalienable right to freedom. But it was a right, if one at all, which Americans denied negroes for over 200 years and are denying Indians yet; a right which is challenged politically in the case of Southern negroes today. Indeed, when one looks over all races and finds so many that need tutelage and the discipline of the strong hand, races that must be curbed for the sake of the world's peace, the hollowness of the resounding phrase is manifest.

As for men being "born equal" that is an affront to common observation. Horses are not born equal; neither are dogs or cattle. There are plenty of grades among them, good, bad and indifferent. The car horse is not born equal to the racer; the scrub range cow is not born equal to the Jersey; the mangy cur of the gutter is not born equal to the prize mastiff of the bench show. And so with men. Of ten thousand babies born in 1800 in the Kentucky backwoods, one was Abraham Lincoln. How many of the remainder were born equal to him? Quality is the test of men and quality varies in them just as it does in dogs. "Blood will tell." When, as in Mark Twain's book, "Pudd'nhead Wilson," the gentleman's child was stolen by the cotton nurse and her own babe substituted, what happened? Why the false heir grew up in luxury and the other one grew up in rags as a gentleman. Blood told. There are children born every day who will grow up under unhappy surroundings into statesmen and poets and philosophers. There are others, born in the purple, who, of irredeemably bad blood, will end their days in prison. Were all of them good and bad, born equal? Assuredly not; their inequality was marked from the drawing of their first breaths. There are blooded people as well as scrub horses; and both kinds are found in all races, though not in all classes of society.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

This is the hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. It is the sixth occurrence of the natal day of the United States since the Hawaiian Islands became an integral part of the American Commonwealth, and the fourth on which the star spangled banner has floated over the group organized, by Act of Congress, under the Constitution as the Territory of Hawaii.

New as the holiday thus is in organic relationship to Hawaii, it was observed here by three generations of Americans before the flag became to them more than a memento of their mother country. As the destiny of the islands approached its culmination, with increasing numbers and influence of the American colony as well as immensely enhanced identity of Hawaii's material interests with the favor of the United States, the day assumed an importance and elaborateness of observance which made it surpass, both in gala features and popular enjoyment of all national holidays, almost if not altogether any of the public holidays of the country that had no less than two independence days of its own. Americans themselves before annexation put more national eclat and patriotic fire into Independence Day than they have since. There is a natural enough explanation for this apparent anomaly, which is not the one croaked on the corner by the calamity talker. It is the old story of the dwindling of enthusiasm when possession crowns pursuit. Illustrations of this psychic phenomenon are found in the comparison between the devotion of the lover and that of the husband which humorists have rendered trite, and in the defense the husband is reported to have offered when taxed for the seeming change. He cited the example of a man resting at ease in a car that he has put himself out of breath to overtake! There was no need for further exertion when the object was attained.

The explanation is, however, not an excuse for allowing the Fourth of July to lapse into perfunctory observance. There has been a change of viewpoint for the older American residents. Formerly they saw the light in the window far away. Now they are at home looking out of the window. While it is natural enough that they should feel like resting a little, they ought not to succumb altogether to the most restful climate under the flag. The patriotic duty they owe to their country should be a more lively impulse now since their country has come to them with its responsibilities of active citizenship. There is not a better medium than Independence Day, if properly used, for extending the sway and promoting the endurance of American principles. Such a service is most timely and appropriate now in the Hawaiian Islands, where American citizenship is a new-found privilege to a majority of the voting people.

In former observances of the Fourth of July in Honolulu, a good foundation was laid for a rationally educative utilization of the occasion now. Probably somewhat owing to the friendly sympathy of other nationalities, alien as well as native, in their national holiday keeping before annexation, there was a sparing degree of spreadeagledism in the celebration. The speeches took on more of a serious tone of discussion of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, rather than working up feeling over the facts that gave rise to the document. A continuance of this mode of discursive patriotism is what the Territory needs. The people need to be instructed in minority rights as well as majority rule. They are to be told that the cause of the weak is strong and fated to triumph only as it is just, as well as that unrighteous tyranny is to be resisted without regard to the title of its author. The ward boss, the walking delegate, the official bootler, the political grafter, the moneyed oligarch—anybody in short who schemes to lord it over the people for his own profit or glorification—will fit the places in the Declaration where King George is mentioned, and more than that misguided English king will do orator and audience good to utilize today as the object of denunciation.

TRAFFIC.

"Trunk-Line Traffic and the Differential Rates to and from the Seaboard" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. It forms a part of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, and discusses the pending question of differential rates on the trunk lines between the seaboard and the great grain and stock producing interior of the United States.

The trunk-line railroads between the North Atlantic seaboard and the surplus grain States of the Central West have, it says, for fully a half century, been the chief agency in the distribution of the nation's surplus supply of breadstuffs. To these carriers, starting from different points on the sea and converging upon competitive points of assemblage of surplus food products in the interior, we owe more than to any other single agency the degree of commercial ascendancy now enjoyed by the United States in the world market. Their capacity to lay down regularly, month by month and year by year, cheap food supplies in European markets, by co-operation with ocean lines, has converted large portions of western Europe from agricultural to industrial communities. The transition of leading continental states from the agricultural regime prior to 1870 to the industrial and commercial order of the last twenty-five years coincides with the rise of the American grain trade in which the American trunk lines have so long been the ruling factor. Not only has the enormous economic expansion within the United States been made possible, but also the economic development of Europe has been forced into realization.

The problem of these highways has rarely been duly appreciated. The trunk-line problem is not a local problem, but pre-eminently a national problem. If considered from the standpoint of the domestic producer and the foreign consumer it may be stated as follows: Between the price of grain

in western America and the world-market price in western Europe there is a variable difference to be divided between the distributive agencies, including traders, bankers, and transporters. The trader does his part of the work for a fixed rate of commission plus a speculative profit; the banker obtains a regular rate of discount, from which risk is practically eliminated by insurance; and the transporter tries to get the residual share, but is subject to the foresight of the trader and the banker, who are really the custodians of the commodity in store or on its way between producer and consumer. If the transporter holds his services too high for trader or banker to profit, the commodities await a higher price or a lower freight charge, and production is ultimately restricted. If the trader holds his services too high, the banker himself may find it to his advantage to utilize surplus credit in financing the movement of commodities. If the banker in turn exceeds the limit of reasonable charges, credit from elsewhere comes in to do the work. Such is the mobility both of capital and of business management within national limits that no representative of commercial service can for any considerable time make his own terms for his part in the annual distribution of any agricultural surplus.

The student of commercial charges in their relation to prices of foodstuffs finds that there is one governing tendency pervading the whole history of trunk-line operations, viz., that this difference between producers' price and consumers' cost tends in the long run to become a diminishing proportion per unit of the value of foodstuffs generally. In other words, the residual share, made up of the difference between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays, goes to commerce in its various functions, but that the portion to be divided up among traders, bankers, and carriers has been gradually pared down to a margin which probably ten years ago would have been regarded as ruinously unremunerative.

The problem has, from this point of view, a twofold character: First, whether as a question of general economic welfare it were better to inject a larger element of competition into trunk-line business, and thus for some lines, if not for all, diminish still further the residual portion which must be shared among the participants in trade; or whether, on the other hand, it were better to maintain conservative limitations on competition in the form of differential rates as a means of checking the downward tendency of commercial charges in general (and of freight rates on foodstuffs in particular. Viewed from a strictly national standpoint these would seem to be the alternatives at issue.

PHILIPPINE TRADE.

The Filipinos who have come to the United States to look up matters of trade with the New World are not the first of their race to do so. Over 300 years ago, Manila enjoyed a large trade with Mexico. Fleets of merchant galleons crossed the wide ocean at least twice a year exchanging products and during one of their voyages they discovered and charted the Hawaiian group. Indeed a trans-Pacific galleon was wrecked here during the 18th century and those who escaped from it are represented today in the native population by supposed descendants.

A few years ago a Chinese traveller in Mexico, a learned man, was struck by the Oriental type of certain Indians whom he met on the west coast. From their appearance and the fact that they had Oriental names for their straw sandals and for some of their food, he evolved the theory that Chinese immigration reached the American littoral at a very early date. It is more probable, however, that the influx of Filipino traders, between 300 and 400 years ago, accounts for the physical resemblances which the Chinese traveller noted. Of Mongoloid origin, the Filipinos readily transmit the strong facial peculiarities of the Asiatics. Indeed Aguinaldo, as a type, might be accepted as a pure Japanese. There are many who look like him in the mountains back of Guaymas and Mazatlan.

The trade between Mexico and Manila lasted, through much piratical vicissitude, 150 years; and then it was transferred to the coast of New England by Yankee traders who supplied Mexico in turn through the port of Vera Cruz. Filipino merchants did not venture in the new paths and their race was unrepresented in New England except as cabin boys and the like. They stayed at home and sold goods, cigars, manila rope and bags, principally, and bought what they wanted from trading cargoes.

Now the trade horizon is widening for the East Indian archipelago which a trick of fate has thrown into American hands, and a commission, the one which passed through Honolulu a while back, is at work for free trade with the United States. If the project succeeds it will, undoubtedly, make annexation permanent; for when a choice lies between one's prosperity and one's political autonomy, the factor of wealth and comfort wins. Independence would cut the Filipinos off from their one great free market; and so if free trade is ever granted, nothing more will be heard about a Philippine rebellion from a people who have been enriched by American trade.

After a man has been duped into loaning his own money at no interest and borrowing it back at high interest, he can be easily persuaded into a vote of confidence in the broker. Such people are easy marks.

The cry of "blackmail" is followed by anonymous threats of murder. Evidently the Advertiser has opened up what the miners call a "good lead." There must be something beyond word finding. That it will be found, whatever it is, may be presumed from the facts already secured and from the Advertiser's long record of public service. The breaking up of the Punahou gambling nest, the exposure of official corruption, the smashing of the plumbers' trust, the shattering of the judicial ring—all these duties were performed in the face of abundant threats, some of them anonymous. In the present case the truth will be got at precisely as it was in the other instances.

Mr. Dunne and Mr. Hughes made excellent speeches yesterday and the Fourth had an official celebration which was all that could be desired. Private zeal was checked, however, by a police raid on the boys who were firing squibs—a somewhat invidious discrimination in favor of the Chinese who explode crackers by the tens of thousands during New Year week. The Fourth with boyless streets is a novelty, whether desirable or not depending upon one's nerves and national point of view.

Judge George Gray of Delaware must not be overlooked in summing up Democratic convention prospects. He is 64 years old, was in the U. S. Senate for fourteen years after serving his State as Attorney General for six and has been on the Peace Commission and The Hague court. His handicaps are that he bolted Bryan in 1896 and that he comes from a small State. Nevertheless he is popular and respected in and out of his party.

It is announced from the East that the Rock Island road will build directly to San Diego, laying 1150 miles of track. It has obtained half a mile of water front, entrance franchises and nearly 1000 acres of land at that seaport. The coming of such a traffic line to San Diego ought to be the means of getting new steamship relations for Hawaii which might bring down passenger and freight rates.

For keeping at the advocacy of new industries constantly, the Maui News is fulfilling one of the most useful functions of a country paper. Maui and the whole group will be richer for it ten years hence, although Editor Robertson may have to take his reward out in the happy consciousness of duty performed.

Grim old Admiral Togo is attending to his part of the business all right. Almost every time the Port Arthur fleet attempts a dash at or past him, it loses seriously in effective strength.

RANSACKED THE SERVANT'S HOUSE

Ah Sing is in the police station on a charge of vagrancy. According to the story told by the officer who arrested him Ah Sing is not so much of a vagrant as something else. Yesterday he went into the servants' quarters in the Montano residence in Manoa Valley and was ransacking the place when the servants discovered him. Then he ran away and found refuge in the lan-tana scrub. The Montano employees discovered that they had been robbed of a watch, a necktie or two, and several other articles and gave chase. Other servants in the neighborhood joined in the chase and Ah Sing was captured but he did not have the watch on his person and as no one saw him take it they were unable to charge him with larceny. The police were telephoned for and went out and took Ah Sing into custody.

Those Who Celebrated.

While celebrating at Kakaako one N. Frases got into a dispute with Peter Manuel and according to the story told at police headquarters sought to settle it by hitting his adversary over the head with a Chinese brass knuckle. The weapon inflicted a severe scalp wound and Frases was treated to a free ride in the patrol wagon to the police station where he awaits a hearing today on the charge of assault and battery.

A Chinaman rejoicing in the euphonious name of Taniguchi was locked up last night upon the charge of running a che fa bank. The usual number of plain drunks followed in the wake of yesterday's festivities and were locked up awaiting sentence this morning.

Assaulted His Mother.

The celebration of the glorious Fourth was too much for Dick Kekona who resides on School street. According to the police he became angry at his mother last night and in order to assert his authority in the household proceeded to belabor the old lady over the head with a club inflicting several painful but not dangerous scalp wounds. Officer J. P. Keapini was summoned and Dick was soon locked up in the police station. Kekona is an old-time offender having been up for assault and battery several times before.

Mrs. J. Haig Mackenzie and her young son Murray of Kakaako were among the guests registered at the Hawaiian Hotel Saturday. They will remain a few weeks in the city. Mrs. Mackenzie is a daughter of Dr. Wright of Kakaako whose family is one of the best known and most respected of the families living in that district. Other arrivals by the Kinau at the hotel were A. McPherson of Forfar, Scotland; R. P. Scale and wife of Pahaia, and M. V. Holmes of Honolulu.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
John A. McCandless is recovering from a slight operation undergone a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jennings arrived yesterday on the Manuka from Porto Rico, via Vancouver.

The Kollma Company, a curio-dealing firm, has filed incorporation papers in the Treasurer's office.

Acting Governor Atkinson has collected \$130 additional for the Kalapaupa Fourth of July celebration.

Residents of Pacific Heights are badly inconvenienced by the shutting down of the Heights electric railway.

Rev. F. W. Damon, founder of Mills Institute, is reported at Mills College, Oakland, in much improved health.

S. K. Kamaopili, late of the land office, will enter the offices of E. Coit Hobron and J. J. Egan, real estate brokers, in the Love building.

Gunnar A. Hagemann, a Danish sugar expert, departed in the steamer Manuka after studying the Hawaiian sugar industry for six months.

Postmaster Oat has had placed in his hands the sum of \$35.50, contributed by the postoffice employees towards the fund for the Fourth of July celebration.

Today is the second anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Restarick. He will conduct service at the Cathedral this morning at 10 o'clock in commemoration of this event.

William White of the I. I. S. N. Co.'s staff was paid \$25 reward by Paul Isenberg yesterday for finding a diamond that dropped out of a ring in front of C. Brewer & Co.'s building.

Thomas Lucas, Charles Lucas and John Lucas have registered at the Treasury as a copartnership under the name and style of Lucas Brothers, doing business as contractors.

Andrew Brown, who lately returned from the Colonies, says that business there is the duller ever. Owing to a labor government old capital is leaving the land and new capital staying out.

L. Withington, a son of Attorney D. L. Withington, arrived on the Alameda to take a place on the reportorial staff of the Advertiser. He has been employed on Los Angeles and San Diego journals.

The wife of Captain Thos. K. Clark, wharf manager of Wilder's Steamship Co., died at her home yesterday morning. Mrs. Clark was in the 62nd year of her age. Her funeral will be held at her late residence Punchbowl street, at 4 p. m. today.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Frank A. Richmond succeeds J. M. Lull, resigned, as vice principal of the Honolulu High school.

High Sheriff A. M. Brown was able to go down to his office yesterday, after a short but severe illness.

Flags on the Wilder's fleet were at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of Mrs. T. K. Clark, wife of the company's port captain.

Brother Frank of St. Louis College and Brother Thomas of the Wailuku school leave Wednesday on the Alameda for a two-months' vacation on the mainland.

Alexander D. Larnach has resigned the position of chief of the mosquito crusade, to take a course at Stanford University. Health Inspector W. F. Hall succeeds him.

The funeral of the late Mrs. T. K. Clark, wife of Captain Clark of the Wilder's Steamship Company, was held yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Punchbowl street. A large concourse of friends was present and the floral tributes were banked in masses about the house.

J. K. Burkett's resignation as traveling normal instructor was accepted with regret by the Board of Education yesterday. Impaired health and private business needing his attention were his reasons for giving up. Mr. Burkett wanted to resign eighteen months ago but was prevailed to remain with the Board until now. As teacher and Inspector he has been identified with Hawaii's public schools about a quarter of a century.

J. C. Davis of Hanalei, Kauai, succeeds J. K. Burkett as traveling normal instructor to the schools of Oahu and Kauai.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Miss Irene Crook of Maui is visiting Mrs. W. M. Graham for the summer.

J. S. Coke, a new state-senator of Oregon, is a brother of H. M. and J. L. Coke of Wailuku.

The new bank building in Wailuku will be ready for occupancy by the middle of the month.

Of three apple trees at Wailuku, Maui, set out four years ago from slips got at Ulupalakua, one is bearing fruit of apparently good quality.

The report from the Queen's Hospital regarding the condition of Ulysses Harris, the negro who was shot in the Pantheon Saloon on Thursday evening, is favorable.

There is a rubber tree at Hana plantation eight or nine years old, which is 15 inches in diameter and has branches 40 feet long. Specimens of Maui rubber are to be sent to experts for testing.

L. A. Thurston is on Hawaii.

W. N. Armstrong expects to return here in the Fall.

Friends of Edgar Cayce say he has left here permanently.

John D. Spreckels is still sick at the Coronado Hotel, but improving.

P. C. Jones is finishing two cottages in College Hills and Attorney Kinney one.

The County Act Commission has another meeting due tonight in the weekly series planned.

Another shark was captured for the Aquarium and placed alive in the tank yesterday. It has been named Independence in honor of the day it lost its freedom.

Pain in Stomach

It has been said that a healthy person doesn't know he has a stomach.

How unhealthy the dyspeptic must be!

He feels as if he were all stomach, and one thing that makes him feel so is that pain at the pit of the stomach—sometimes an "all-gone feeling"; sometimes a "burning sensation."

"I suffered from pains in my stomach and could not eat. An old gentleman told me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and after the use of four bottles I gained my appetite, and I was completely cured, so that now I feel like a new man. On no account would I be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house." HENRY CALLAGH, 71 Commercial St., Portland, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, invigorate and tone the whole digestive system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 2, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	....	200
SEABOARD.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19 1/2	....
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	....	....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	1,200,000	100	....	....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	....	25
Honolulu	750,000	100	....	....
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	....	18
Honolulu	1,000,000	100	....	....
Kahala	500,000	20	12 1/2	....
Kihikihi Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	5 1/2	....
Kipahulu	100,000	100	....	....
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	20	5 1/2	....
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	....	90
Onomes	1,000,000	20	....	24
Pala	5,000,000	20	....	10
Pala	750,000	100	....	....
Panama Sugar Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	....	....
Pacific	1,000,000	100	....	....
Pala	750,000	100	....	....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	....	140
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	....	75
Waialae Agri. Co.	4,000,000	100	....	90
Wailuku	750,000	100	....	....
Waimanalo	250,000	100	....	....
SEABOARD COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	117 1/2	....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	100	....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	....	....
H. B. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	100
H. B. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	70
Honolulu	1,000,000	100	....	75
O. B. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	....	75
Hilo S. S. Co.	1,000,000	20	....	....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.	....	....	....	97 1/2
Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire)	....	....	....	90
Hilo S. S. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Hon. B. T. & L. Co.	....	....	....	104 1/2
6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100 1/2
O. B. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Waialae Agri. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Kahala S. S. Co.	....	....	....	100
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Pala 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Waialae S. S. Co.	....	....	....	100
Hawaiian Sugar S. S. Co.	....	....	....	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 5 p. c.	....	....	....	100

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Ten Pioneer Bonds @ \$100; 50 Pala Bonds @ \$100.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

HOW HONOLULU KEPT THE FOURTH OF JULY

**Stirring Orations by Attorney Dunne and
Master Mechanic Hughes—Military Par-
ade and Salutes, etc.**

That a munificent spending fund is not essential to the people's enjoyment of the Fourth of July was proved yesterday. It was probably the cheapest celebration, from the viewpoint of an organized plan, that Honolulu has had in the lifetime of a generation. One great lack existed, as compared with some former years, which would have taken but a little extra money to supply. There were no free general sports with prizes to arouse competition where young and old might have had an outing without shelling out money. This is a regrettable omission on the Fourth of July, the day of all days when lasting impressions with a patriotic bearing may be made upon the youthful mind. Hilo did not forget this for yesterday.

Another thing neglected in Honolulu on this occasion was decoration. The many bare poles over business houses could not fail to have given something of a chilling effect. Only a few stores gave even an apology of dressing up for the country's birthday. Some of the small hotels and lodging houses put the large business concerns to shame in this respect. There was a creditable display of funting by the vessels in port, redeeming considerably the otherwise dismal aspect of the city front.

As for the weather, no complaint can be made. There were just frequent enough sprinklings of rain to abolish the dust nuisance, while brisk though stifling breezes moderated the midsummer heat. Here it may be mentioned, for the benefit of readers abroad, that one class of mishaps is entirely absent from a Fourth in Honolulu. There are no sunstrokes. Nobody is ever seen carried out of a crowd here, overcome by heat.

A national salute of 21 guns greeted the rising sun. At noon every one of the States of the Union was honored with an exploding blank cartridge in a grand artillery salute of 45 guns.

For the rest of the celebration in town, there was a military street parade followed with literary exercises at the Capitol grounds. Boat racing and baseball and cricket games, as reported elsewhere, gave amusement to thousands at various places. In the evening fireworks and dancing completed the celebration.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Following are the officers and committees of the celebration, who did good work at short notice as results prove:

Executive—Col. J. W. Jones, Chairman; A. P. Taylor, Secretary; W. W. Hall, Treasurer.

Finance Committee—L. E. Pinkham. Literary, Musical and Printing Committee—Wallace R. Farrington, Chairman; C. M. White, E. M. Boyd, E. Faxon Bishop, Ed. Towse, J. H. Howland. Ball and Decoration Committee—G. W. R. King, Chairman; Dr. F. C. Hobdy.

Parade, Salutes and Fireworks Committee—C. L. Crabbe, Chairman; Captain J. C. Nichols, A. C. U. S. A.; Captain Catlin, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Col. Ziegler, N. G. H.; E. W. Quinn.

THE PARADE

Promptness in moving at the appointed time was the first merit scored by the military parade. The Federal troops, heading the column, formed with front on Richards street. After the National Guard regiment marched out of the drill shed, the band passed through the Capitol grounds and took its station at the front, the regimental drum corps being detained by Lt. Col. Ziegler at the head of the N. G. H. to give marching time to the militia. The fire brigade was lined up on Richards street at the Hawaiian hotel ready to bring up the rear. In a very few minutes after 8:45 the column had started on the route of procession. It was in the following order.

Officers of the Day—Capt. Sam Johnson of Co. F, N. G. H. marshal, Lieuts. J. Hastings Howland and Thos. P. Commenda, aides.

Concordia band, U. S. Coast Artillery, Capt. Nichols, commanding.

One Company, U. S. Marines, from Honolulu Naval Station, Capt. Catlin, commanding.

First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii—Lt. Col. C. W. Ziegler, commanding. Capt. C. Klenme and J. W. Short, aides. Major W. R. Riley and Lieut. I. Sherman, Formation—Co. F, Lieut. Co. H, Capt. J. A. Thompson, Lieuts. Thornton and Kane, Co. F, Capt. L. J. Nabors Hips, Lieut. Ka-

kala; Co. G, Capt. G. Rose, Lieuts. Kamalopili and Kekaulike; Co. B, Lieuts. Wise and Cook; Cos. C and A, combined, Lieut. Santos.

Honolulu Fire Department—Chief Engineer Chas. H. Thurston in buggy, chemical engine, hose wagon, three steam fire engines two hose wagons alternating.

The route of procession was from Richards along King to Nuuanu street, thence by Vineyard, Emma and Alakea streets back to King street and through the Capitol grounds. When the Hotel street gate was reached the Artillery and Marines broke off to the right and left, while the N. G. H., after resting a few moments in hollow square formation on the parade ground, marched by companies into the drill shed. The Concordia band proceeded to the Capitol grounds, where it played for the assemblage at the literary exercises.

The National Guard was uniformed in fatigue cap, blue blouse, white trousers and leggings, while the Federal troops were in bright khaki all with campaign hats.

With decorations of Stars and Stripes bunting, and red, white and blue tissue paper wreaths, upon the wheels and upper works of machines and wagons, the fire department made a beautiful section of the parade.

Crowds lined the streets along the line of march, displaying features of more races of humanity than it would be safe to number at random.

People who paid attention spoke well of the performance of the Concordia band, in the parade and at the literary exercises both.

LITERARY EXERCISES

There was considerable delay in starting the literary exercises. It was some time after 10 o'clock before the musical instruments for the accompanists were placed in the band stand of the Capitol grounds, which served as rostrum and choir gallery. Yet an audience of between two and three thousand in number waited with no show of impatience until the opening. Even a smart shower of rain lasting several minutes and looking to outlast the forenoon did not cause the slightest break in the crowds disposed in groups under the trees over a radius of fifty yards from the stand. Chairs accommodating four or five hundred people had been placed facing the position of the speakers and singers. The great majority stood, while not a few sat on the grass.

Many Hawaiians and Portuguese were in the audience. The industrial element was conspicuous and there was a large admixture of women and children. Among the faces seen in the standing throngs were those of veterans of the Civil war, silver-haired American patriots, Protestant and Catholic clergy, old residents of alien birth who adopted the flag at the inauguration of the Territory and representatives of the younger blood of active and earnest citizenship. P. C. Jones, a Nestor among Fourth of July celebrators, was of course there, as were the venerable Rev. O. H. Gulick and the youthful Father Valentin, R. J. Greene and Sam. McKeague of the G. A. R. With those W. W. Hall, O. G. Traphagen, G. B. McClellan, Harry S. Swinton, Thos. O'Dowda, E. J. Lord, R. Law, J. J. Sullivan and Clem. K. Quinn are names occurring casually to show the diverse elements—political, religious, commercial, industrial, professional—of American citizenship represented in the concourse.

Col. J. W. Jones, when all was ready, briefly called the attention of the assemblage to the exercises. First he asked Rev. Doremus Scudder, D. D., to offer prayer. Dr. Scudder earnestly invoked the divine blessing upon the day and the nation. He prayed that America might have a beneficent influence upon other nations as well as the peoples under her flag, until the world should adopt the principles of equal human rights and universal peace should prevail.

Frank E. Thompson, with clear enunciation and precision of emphasis, read the Declaration of Independence, heartily applause continuing until after he resumed his seat.

"America" was then sung to the tune of Hawaii Hono! with good effect by the following named choir: Miss Agnes Lyle, Mrs. Buzzell, Miss Lishman, Miss Mary Aylett, Miss Gertrude Hall, Robert White, Dr. G. Waldo Burgess, F. M. Husted, Stanley Livingston, Guy Livingston, J. H. Howland and W. D. Adams. Miss Rytting and Prof. A. B. Ingalls were the accompanists.

MR. DUNNE'S ORATION.

J. J. Dunne, Assistant United States District Attorney, was introduced to speak on "American Citizenship." His speech here follows:

I cannot help but feel that the Chairman has been too kind in his personal reference to myself. I wish to disclaim any pretensions to have the character of orator, and to assure you

that, in my somewhat rambling remarks, I shall have nothing better to offer than the plain speech of a plain man. Some men are gifted with the swift insight which pierces beneath the shows of things; some are blessed with the divine gift of speech; and others, again, not only see the inner pulse of the machine, but add to that the ability to translate into words that burn the thoughts that breathe. But of these elect, I am not one, I regret to say. The life of the courtroom in these business days—the life that I lead—is not specially adapted to the development of the imagination or of poetic fervor; it deals too exclusively with the somewhat arid, dry and practical details of commonplace business; and the opportunities for passionate utterances are conspicuous by their paucity. And so, then, you must permit me to disclaim all pretensions to the gift of oratory; I can do no more than make a few remarks, in a simple way, upon the subject assigned me.

NATIONAL COHESION.

"I cannot help but think that in these celebrations of this national birthday, there is an influence which makes for national cohesion. On other days, we are all shades of opinion upon all subjects; on other days, one American is a Republican, while another American is a Democrat; on other days, the twang of the Yankee opposes the dialect of the Southerner, and the effete East calls to the breezy and vigorous West; but upon this day all deflections sink and disappear and become obliterated; and upon this day, there are no sections, there are no parties,—we are all just plain Americans, in love with our country, and in love with our starry flag. (Applause.) And this, I venture to think, makes for national cohesion. We are thus periodically reminded that there is something bigger, something greater in every way, than any individual one of us and we are thus reminded that, whatever may be the diversity of our views upon other matters, yet, in this commanding matter of our country, we are at one,—for we are all alike enjoying the inestimable boon of American citizenship.

A GREAT PRIVILEGE

"It is a priceless privilege, this, of American citizenship. It means that we are all linked with and parts of a nation that, though one of the youngest, is yet one of the most efficient for the betterment of the world. It means that we are parts of a nation pledged to the support of right, pledged to the redress of wrong, and pledged to the effective maintenance of liberty, equality and fraternity. And it means that you and I, for ourselves and for our children, are entitled to work out our own development and happiness protected by the law, protected by the civic strength of the country, and protected by its arms when necessary. The freedom from all restraints except such as are demanded by social order, freedom of speech, the right to complain of grievances, freedom to labor in any lawful calling, the equal protection of the laws, the equality of rights, the denial of special privileges, the right of representation upon questions of taxation, the right of each man to worship his God in his own way,—these, and many more such valuable rights, go to make up the sum of American citizenship and I ask you if rights of this kind are not a priceless and a precious inheritance, of which every right-thinking man may well be proud?

ALSO GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

"Of course, American citizenship has its responsibilities because all rights imply corresponding duties. But if it be true, as our history shows it to be true, that our national theory involves the passionate determination to ensure the freedom of the individual to secure with the liberty and well-being of the masses,—if this be one of the most distinctive facts in our policy, is it not to be explained by, or at least attributed to, the intelligent acceptance by the American people of the responsibilities incident to American citizenship? And ever since the days of Washington, past Jefferson with his Declaration of Independence and his statute for religious toleration, past the worn face of Lincoln, past the tragedies of Lincoln, of Garfield and of McKinley, down to that unselfish public servant who now governs with the courage that takes large responsibilities, Theodore Roosevelt, the American people have supported well and bravely their responsibilities, and have thus put the nation into the proud position it occupies today. In the old days, among the ancients of the earth, that man was proud indeed who could say, 'I am a Roman citizen,' does not our own past history, our ready acceptance of responsibilities, our meeting and vanquishing harassing problems, justify the quickening of our own blood when we reflect that we are American citizens?

MUST WIDEN IDEALS.

"The progress of the nation widens, as time flows by, as the nation grows and develops, as it becomes a factor in international relations, as it assumes obligations abroad, our conceptions, our ideals, our purposes should widen also. New responsibilities crowd upon us, as they inevitably must, new duties arise, demanding adequate discharge, new relations are contracted, requiring tactful consideration, and thus, as the nation advances, its problems increase in complexity. But if the past teach any lesson whatever, it teaches that these drafts upon American citizenship will be fully and adequately honored and that all complexities will ultimately be resolved into crystalline clearness.

In all this, in the shaping of the future of the country, you and I and all other citizens must bear a part. Let us see to it that our ideals of American citizenship may involve the conception that the civic power shall dominate and utilize individual achievement for the common good. The nation's future must then be assured."

After the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by the choir, the second orator of the day was announced as John A. Hughes, his subject being "The Future of the Republic."

ADDRESS OF MR. HUGHES

Mr. Hughes spoke as follows before applauded at various points. Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens: The subject on which I am to speak

this morning is The Future of the Republic and before approaching it I wish in all sincerity to apologize for my shortcomings, and inability to do it justice.

"The future of this Republic is the most momentous question that can occupy the minds of American citizens, for it involves not only their welfare but that of the whole human race to deal understandingly with it. To make any forecast of what that future will be it is necessary that we take a retrospective glance at the past, for in the past at the fountain head of our history we will find the seed that produced the men and nation of today.

"Going back a little more than a century, on the highway of time we stand in the shadow of Washington and his peers, the founders of this Republic, the men who blazed through unknown paths, their way to freedom and laid the foundation of an untried government on virgin soil, a government where all were equal and none was king.

THE REPUBLIC'S BIRTH.

"One hundred and twenty-eight years ago this government was born. Its baptism was consummated in blood, its sponsors were men animated by the highest ideals of liberty and justice. Up to and including their time the common man was looked upon in the light of a human chattel whose only reason for existence was to fight and toll, a hewer of wood and drawer of water. Your fathers announced the sublime doctrine that all men were created free and in defense of that God-like principle they appealed to the final arbitrament of the sword and they did not sheath it until the last vestige of foreign hereditary bondage was swept from the land and man crowned in the dignity of American citizenship stood erect without a peer.

"One hundred and twenty-eight years have rolled away since the Declaration of Independence, a declaration enhanced and invigorated by the hand of time. In it we have from its preamble to its close the very essence of freedom. In it, in the constitution, the writings and speeches of Washington and Jefferson, we have infallible guides in all matters pertaining to our national life proved by the past and present, which is the best guarantee for the future.

"In the history of our country from its inception into the brotherhood of Nations up to the present time must be included every movement inaugurated for the uplifting of the masses and the benefit of mankind. Our patriots, soldiers and statesmen from Washington to Roosevelt stand like towering mountains above the men of our lands. Our country is blessed and looked upon as a home and asylum by the oppressed and downtrodden of every clime."

AMERICA LEADS.

"In following the policy outlined by Washington and the founders of the Republic, a policy that in its every detail shows the guiding hand of a higher power, we have reached a position that is unique in the world's history; our growth and achievements are the marvel as well as the envy of the nations, we lead in everything that makes for human progress.

"In the peaceful paths of trade and commerce the beneficent light of prosperity covers the land and the products of our artisans are in demand in the markets of the world. The American citizen going on a European tour can cross the Atlantic from New York to London on a floating palace built by Americans. When in London he can go from his steamer on an American electric car running on American rails to an American-built hotel, and he can go from London to Edinburgh in an American Pullman car pulled by an American locomotive; on this latter journey, if he affords him pleasure, he can feast his eyes on ancient castles rebuilt and renovated with American dollars. (Laughter.) In the fields of justice and philanthropy the world's history records no incident like our dealings with Cuba. There we spared neither blood nor treasure to right a wrong, to free an oppressed people. We freed Cuba, gave her her flag and added another Republic to the galaxy of nations, and despite the howls of carping critics and anti-expansionists in the fullness of time the Philippines will have their freedom, flag and legislature, for the heart of the American people is too sound to hold in subjection any race or people.

"LEST WE FORGET."

"Fellow citizens, the past and present of our country is secure. We are a great nation and yet we might be greater and whilst admiring our strength and greatness let us not forget our frailties, we are not perfect, but like others, have our faults and failings. Evils exist, evils to be guarded against, fought and conquered. Amongst the principal evils that menace our national life the most destructive is the political boss and his machine, the ungodly rich, he who would rather buy legislatures than canvass for votes, and who accumulates wealth by corruption and grinding the unfortunate poor, unlawful combinations of wealth and labor and unrestricted immigration.

"Our greatest evil, however, is the machine politician. You all know him, for he is here. He came with the plague, the leaf hopper and other pests, and his methods are as insidious, but more destructive than those. He fills our legislatures and public offices with tools and incompetents, and his partner the ungodly rich corrupt them. These are twin demons of destruction between them, they have spread ruin and desolation over many homes in our land their blighting touch has been felt in these islands, and to them must be attributed our present state of almost financial bankruptcy. To counteract and eliminate this great evil is the work of all good citizens. The good citizen, however, does not sit in his club drinking champagne and smoking cigars while the machine is capturing conventions and primaries, the good citizen does not send round lobbyists to corrupt men who under fair conditions would make honest lawmakers. The good citizen is the man who takes an active interest in politics and who makes efforts to advance honest men to office, he votes at every election, primary and territorial and elects men for good men he values his vote as one of the units that makes the



CHAS. KREUTER, FORMER CORNET SOLOIST OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT BAND.

Charles Kreuter, the cornet soloist for the Hawaiian Government Band for the past ten years, has severed his connection with that organization, and will leave shortly for San Francisco to locate. Mr. Kreuter is the last of nearly a dozen musicians who were brought to Honolulu from the coast after the overthrow of the monarchy to rebuild the former Royal Hawaiian Band, from which the Hawaiians who took issue with the Provisional Government, had resigned. Mr. Kreuter became the cornet soloist which position he has filled most acceptably ever since. He is a musician of ability, and will doubtless find a good berth in San Francisco. He is still a member of the Musician's Union of that city, and has the distinction of belonging to the same union of which Mayor Schmitz is a member.

whole, and casting it for sound principle it will prevail. Unlawful combinations of capital and labor is another evil against which we must contend. On the one side is entrenched arrogant wealth, on the other irresponsibility and recklessness, on the one side despotism, on the other tyranny, on both sides disregard of the laws. They are alien to the letter and spirit of our constitution and are the legitimate children of the machine politician.

"Of unrestricted immigration there can be among American citizens, but one opinion. To the honest and the industrious of every land, to all who can and will assimilate with us and help us in upbuilding our country we cannot but extend a welcome hand, but to the offscourings from European and Asiatic slums we must not let the barriers down, for although we have a conservation of political and social energy, the limit has nearly been reached, and it is impossible for us to assimilate the hordes that are pressing upon us. Our own toilers, our laborers and artisans, who are the warp and woof of our land, must be protected in the full enjoyment of their rights at all hazards.

FUTURE OURS TO MAKE.

"While these are some of the evils we are threatened with we should be neither pessimistic nor over confident.

Our race is only in its prime. Our fathers only met difficulties to overcome them, and whilst it is not given to man to raise the veil that hides the future, the future with its vast possibilities, freighted with good and evil, yet we will advance into the future without fear, feeling that, as men and citizens, we are equal to the mighty tasks the future may impose upon us. And as our country was great and honored in the past we will make it greater and more honored, loved and respected in the future. So that wherever our flag is unfurled men will point to it and say: There is the emblem of the free. If it is the highest type of patriotism for one to die for our country, it is surely another and no lesser type for one to be a good citizen obeying the laws, fostering and keeping alive a spirit of devotion to our Constitution and our Flag, for it is on this our future principally depends. We should, as Senator Hoar tells us cultivate the American spirit, the spirit of the age, the spirit of equality, the spirit that can maintain itself on a fair field in a free contest against all comers. Let the atmosphere of the Republic be the air on the mountain top the sunlight and the open sea, her emblem is the Eagle.

BURKE'S PREDICTION FULFILLED

"One hundred and twenty-nine years ago in a speech in the English Parliament championing the American colonists, Edmund Burke said: 'Though in the gristle and not hardened into the bone of manhood America will within the period of sixteen months cast off your dominion and defy your utmost persecution.' She will establish a Republic, the first confederate representative commonwealth, which in time will become the admiration and the envy of the world."

"That prophecy has been fulfilled. Our flag floats in peaceful supremacy and security on land and sea. It is the only emblem of liberty the world knows. It is the only flag without stain or dishonor. It was held aloft by New England farmers dressed in homespun, when in defense of home and freedom they freed the land from the tyrant of foreign dominion. It waved from the masthead of the Bonhomme Richard when as the sole representative of our navy she swept the seas. It mingled with the clouds at Fredericksburgh and

Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and a hundred other battlefields where a citizen soldiery was mowed down like ripening grain fighting for a principle that could only be held dear by American hearts. It is next seen on the torrid plains of Cuba and the malarial swamps of the Philippines where American volunteers rescued from bondage the slaves of the effete oligarchy of Spain. Today it floats over a peaceful, loyal and liberty-loving people. Tomorrow, in the future, its principles and all it represents and stands for will permeate the globe."

After the exercises many prominent citizens tendered their congratulations to Mr. Hughes, who is a representative mechanic, for his able effort.

Singing of "Star Spangled Banner" by the choir was the conclusion of the exercises.

SUMMER COMPLAINT is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effective remedy known. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

May Fit Elsewhere.

Ring the curfew. Nothing is more demoralizing to young boys than to have them roaming around the streets of Walluku at night. Every night noisy groups of them may be seen on every prominent street corner. It is in the first place the duty of parents to keep their boys off the streets at night. Where they fail to do so, Sheriff Baldwin would do a wise and good thing to instruct the police to keep the boys off the streets after eight o'clock. Ring the curfew bell at eight o'clock, and then every boy who is found on the street without good cause should be rounded up by the police.—Maul News.



When the thermometer is low

We get careless and dress as if it were summer. Then come chills, colds, coughs. Keep

**Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral**
on hand. A dose or two at the beginning will stop the chills, break up the cold, and prevent serious trouble. Look out for cheap imitations.

In large and small bottles. Avoid counterfeits. Hasten a cure by the use of Ayer's Pills. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

CONNECTING DITCH DONE

Portion of Great Irrigation Plan.

MAUI, July 2.—On Friday the 17th, just one year after its inception, the ditch connecting the new Koolau ditch with the old Hamakua ditch was completed. If the Koolau waterway was finished, the mountain water of Nahuiku and Keanae could now be used to irrigate the cane-fields of Pala and Hamakua. Because of unforeseen obstacles the Koolau ditch will probably not be fully constructed until September.

This connecting ditch, built by the Hamakua Ditch Extension Co. under the direction of Engineer George H. Baldwin, is five and one-half miles in length, there being four miles of tunnels and one and one-half miles of open ditch. The four miles of tunnels which are mostly through solid rock of the hardest kind, cut out and save ten and one-half miles of ditch in the open. The Hamakua Ditch Extension Co. have been building two sections of waterway, the upper section being the connecting ditch already mentioned and the lower section which will be completed in about a year's time will lead the water upon some new lands.

Four thousand feet of the upper section (of ditch and tunnel) will be completed during the summer. Seven hundred men, 150 mules and 50 bullocks have been engaged upon these two enterprises. The engineer in charge has begun already discharging laborers and will continue to do so as the work of construction is completed. Engineer Geo. Baldwin, who by the way is a graduate of Stanford University, should be complimented upon the energy and resource displayed by him in completing so great and difficult an undertaking as the construction of the connecting ditch within the specified time, which was one year from July 1st, 1903.

W. E. BECKWITH'S FUNERAL.
At noon, June 27th, the funeral of William E. Beckwith of Kalaunui, who died at Puunene hospital during the afternoon of June 26th, took place at the Makawao cemetery, Rev. O. P. Emerson officiating. The services were largely attended and the display of flowers at the grave was most beautiful. The pall-bearers were: H. A. Baldwin, W. O. Aiken, F. F. Baldwin, James Lindsay, W. S. Nicoll and D. T. Fleming.

"Will Beckwith," as he was known among his friends, was a man of refinement, intelligence and character, possessing all the attributes of a good citizen. Springing from a New England family of farmers he naturally took a keen interest in sisal, pineapples and other agricultural experiments. Being man of sterling honesty, he always took a decided position in favor of the right and against the wrong on all questions. He did right because it was right, not because it was politic. He will be a great loss to the community in which he lived.

POLITICAL.
The election of officers by the different Republican precinct clubs of the island held during Saturday, June 25th, went off amicably as far as heard from.

At Ulupalakua no meeting was convened owing to a misunderstanding, but one will be held later on. In the Keanae precinct no meeting was held and no reason given for the neglect to do so, though it is stated the Nahuiku section of the precinct will soon form a Republican club. It is stated that the Democrats have acquired considerable influence at Keanae.

At Lahaina, precinct 3, the largest number of Republicans within the history of the town turned out to vote for club officers. 134 members being present and voting. Ex-Judge J. W. Kalua was beaten by Rev. S. Kapu by a large majority.

The following officers were elected: President—S. Kapu, 95 votes.

First Vice-President—H. B. Wilkins, 95 votes.

Second Vice-President—W. Henning, 96 votes.

Secretary—G. W. Keaweakua, 99 votes.

Assistant Secretary—Wm. Kaluakini, 96 votes.

Treasurer—C. M. Scrimgeour, 104 votes.

Judges of Election—H. Dickenson, 101 votes; E. Walaholo, 100 votes; and A. Blake, 96 votes.

Executive Committee—A. N. Haydel, 99 votes; Philip Pali, 101 votes; I. Ithi, 101 votes; George Dunn, 92 votes; and C. R. Lindsay, 97 votes.

At Walluku precinct 6 the following officers were elected for the next two years:

President—A. N. Kapaolani.

First Vice-President—Geo. Wright.

Second Vice-President—W. F. Crockett.

Secretary—J. N. K. Keola.

Assistant Secretary—W. J. Keolihou.

Treasurer—W. B. Scott.

The officers elected at the June 25th meeting were the following:
First Vice-President—J. K. Iowpa.
Second Vice-President—M. H. Reuter.
Secretary—H. Z. Kalpo.
Treasurer—L. E. Kaunehelwa.
Judges of Election—F. W. Wittrock and J. K. Iowpa.

Executive Committee—W. P. Hala, John Kaleo, M. H. Reuter, G. O. Cooper and Jos. Kalama.

At a large meeting held in the Hamakua native church (10th precinct) the following were elected:

President—H. A. Baldwin.

First Vice-President—John Kaluna.

Second Vice-President—Manuel Daonte.

Secretary and Treasurer—T. M. Church.

Assistant Secretary—Jas. Kauka.

Judges of Election—Jas. Gunn, John Kalina and Antonio Petefra.

Executive Committee—D. C. Lindsay, S. E. Kalama, John Kalina, W. F. McConeky and J. Hapal Nui.

At a well-attended meeting at Makawao postoffice, precinct 9, the following were elected:

President—F. W. Hardy.

First Vice-President—B. F. Manonoa.

Second Vice-President—Henry Kahiamoa.

Secretary—A. F. Tavares.

Assistant Secretary—D. H. Askai.

Treasurer—George Copp.

Judges of Election—Charles Copp, Edgar Morton and D. K. Kapihilo.

Executive Committee—David Morton, Ed. Forsyth, Edgar Morton, D. K. Kapihilo and P. Kalalani.

Judging by the interest exhibited at these elections the Republicans of Maui are more than holding their own in spite of the seeming defection at Keanae.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The celebration of the "Glorious Fourth" on Central Maui will be unusually elaborate and interesting this year. There will be good running and trotting race events at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, in the morning and an exciting baseball game between Punahou and All-Maui at Wells' Park, Wailuku, in the afternoon. Berger's band will play at both the races and the ball game and will also give a concert at Puunene in the evening. At Sunnyside, Pala, Makawao district people will give a large picnic at which sports and games will be an attraction, not forgetting a delicious lunch for which adequate arrangements have already been made. In the morning besides games for the children there will be a baseball contest, Puunene vs. Pala and Hamakua, and in the afternoon, polo, tennis and tilting for rings.

NOTES.

On Thursday, June 30th, one Englishman and twelve Portuguese were naturalized by Circuit Judge A. N. Kapaolani at Wailuku court house.

During the same day, at the same court, the matter of an injunction against the Maui Agricultural Co. stopping the digging of a ditch through the Miner premises was also brought up but was again postponed, this time for two weeks. D. H. Case appeared for the company and J. M. Vivas & H. E. Cooper for Miner.

Wednesday evening, June 23th, the Makawao Polo Club held a meeting at "Kaleonalo," the Pala beach-cottage of L. von Tempky. It was decided to accept the challenge of the Kanaul club to play them at Honolulu next September with all expenses guaranteed.

Frank F. Baldwin was elected captain of the competing team with all power to choose the other three players. Though the quartet of players has not yet been officially announced still it is whispered that Maui will send an unusually strong four against Kanaul. It is possible that Fred Baldwin, the captain of Yale's last year's polo team, will play for Makawao, as he is an old member of the club.

Tuesday, June 22th, the three-masted schooner O. N. Kellogg arrived in Kahului from Eureka with a cargo of lumber, principally redwood, for Kahului R. R. Co.

A Democratic club has been recently formed at Pauwela with Nelson K. Kalua as president.

Friday afternoon 38 ladies attended the Reading Club at Mrs. W. S. Nicoll's of Hamakua.

The steamer Arizonan arrived in Kahului this morning from Honolulu and after taking on board about 1200 tons of sugar will depart for Hilo tomorrow on her way to Delaware via Cape Horn.

Yesterday a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wood of Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McDonald of Lahaina and others returned from a three-day trip to the crater of Haleakala and reported viewing the grandest of sights.

H. E. Cooper made a flying visit to Wailuku this week.

Miss Harriet Austin of Honolulu is the guest of Mrs. W. S. Nicoll of Hamakua.

Mrs. Fisher and Miss Fisher of Ewa are visiting Mrs. D. B. Murdoch of Pala.

Miss Thom of Hilo is being entertained by Miss Engle of Pala.

Mrs. Ella Austin of Wailuku has gone to the coast for a year's visit.

Rev. O. P. Emerson preached in the Pala Foreign church last Sunday. Rev. Dr. Beckwith is fast recovering from his recent sickness.

Chas. W. Baldwin of Haiku and D. B. Murdoch of Pala left for Honolulu by this week's Mauna Loa.

Weather—The drought continues. Another month of this weather will ruin the corn crop.

ANYONE who has ever given Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a trial will tell you it is unequalled for all stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd. agents for Hawaii.

Dr. T. C. Thornicroft and Dr. R. S. Wilder, prominent physicians of Japan, on a tour to the United States and Europe via Australia, arrived by the steamer Ananui last week from Sydney.

Dr. Thornicroft, it is said, has resided over 20 years in Kobe, Japan. The visitors are registered at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and will probably continue their journey by the Alameda or Mongolia for San Francisco.

PAST WEEK'S EVENTS IN AND ABOUT HILO

Republican Precinct Elections—Exciting Tennis Match—Hawaiian Tobacco Experiment—Japanese Marriage Decision—Personal.

The election of officers and committees of the precincts held last Friday night at Hilo and Waialae were particularly exciting. At Waialae there was something of a contest but it did not amount to much. In the fourth precinct there was practically no opposition and some of the candidates took so little interest in the election that they did not attend. Following is the list of elected officers:

Third Precinct—President, James D. Lewis; 1st vice-president, W. F. J. Dale, 2nd vice-president, Kallikane; treasurer, W. H. Lambert; secretary, G. F. Alfonso; assistant secretary, Albert Naeole.

Executive Committee—J. McGuire, O. W. Rose, D. Spaulding, M. de F. Spinoia, E. N. Voeller.

Judges of Election—M. K. Kealawa, C. Alden, H. B. Nallimu.

Fourth Precinct—President, I. E. Ray; 1st vice-president, Chas. Akau; 2nd vice-president, W. A. Todd, Sr.; treasurer, Geo. N. Day; secretary, R. A. Lyman, Jr.; assistant secretary, Chas. Siemensen.

Executive Committee—T. M. Rowland, J. K. Kai, Jr., W. Nallimu, M. J. de Gouvea, B. F. Shoen.

Judges of Election—C. H. W. Hitchcock, M. S. Pacheco, W. Harbottle—Hawaii Herald.

SAINT JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

The closing exercises at St. Joseph's school for girls drew an audience that tested the capacity of the hall and the entertainment was one that reflected great credit upon the teachers and pupils. Those in Sister Ephraim's music class showed the result of careful training in every measure. These pupils are thoroughly taught the rudiments of music first and they are obliged to read their compositions before they are permitted to play them on the piano. The class pieces were really excellent and provided a great deal of merriment among the audience. Particularly was this the case with the skit called the "cooking school," in which eight young misses took part. The recitations were quite up to the standard of the school and caused much favorable comment.—Hawaii Herald.

GOOD TENNIS FINALS.

The finals in the gentlemen's doubles were scheduled for 3 p. m. Saturday afternoon, June 25. Bidding Bros. vs. Hapal and Madeira. Play began at 3:30 p. m. before a crowd of interested spectators.

The first set was won easily by Hapal and Madeira, 6-1, and then the players all settled down to good steady playing. The balance of the match was very even; it looking as though the full five sets would have to be played.

The fourth and last set stood 5 to 3 in favor of Hapal and Madeira, when by dint of hard playing, the Baldings won three straight games, making it 6 to 5, which was immediately made 6 All.

From then on the set continued devoid until finally won out by Hapal and Madeira at 12 to 10, the record set of the tournament. Following was the score of sets: 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 12-10.

This makes Hapal and Madeira the winners of this year's club tournament, and as Prouty is not here to defend last year's championship with Balding, it will go by default to Hapal and Madeira.—Hawaii Herald.

EVENTS ON FOURTH.

The sports committee for the Fourth have prepared a program of 16 popular sports, including races for every age and sex, climbing greased pole, catching greased pig, eating suspended bun, sugar eating, etc. The judges are J. U. Smith, W. S. Terry and P. C. Beam.

EX-JUDGE LITTLE WOULD SLAUGHTER SMITH FAMILY

HILO, June 30.—The threats which ex-Judge Little made during the last days of his official life are now being put into force. On Wednesday last Little went to the postoffice for his mail and there met John U. Smith, against whom he has been making threats of personal violence. Smith was standing on the veranda reading letters when Little came up to him and demanded to know why the former had been writing pieces in the Advertiser about him. Smith was not disposed to take the ex-Judge seriously and replied that he had written nothing. Little became violent in his remarks waving his arms about and declaiming to the crowd. He denounced the papers which had exposed his army record and shaking his fist at Smith said he could lick him and all of the others in town who had been lying about him. By this time a large crowd of citizens, including many ladies, were at the postoffice and were watching the antics of the man hardly knowing whether he had gone crazy or was under the influence of liquor. He was white with rage and was using the most violent and blasphemous language. Smith tried to pacify Little, telling him that he could satisfy him that he had done nothing against the Judge. With a burst of profanity the ex-Judge roared: "Well, some Smith did and I am going to lick every—"

Smith in the Hawaiian Islands until I get the right one." With this he grabbed Smith by the throat with his left hand and began to pound him with

his right. Smith was perfectly cool and only warded off the blows. Smith seemed to be entirely able to take care of himself and so no one interfered. A policeman who witnessed the affray made no attempt to interfere. After striking Smith four or five times Little lost his hold and was evidently too much overcome to renew his attack. Overpowered by rage and his exertions he stood glowering at Smith cursing him and threatening to thrash him if the latter attempted to have him arrested. Uttering threats against Judge Parsons and all of those who succeeded in bringing about a change in the Circuit Judgeship Little moved off telling what he would do next time.

Smith was not hurt and has refused to have Little arrested for the assault.

Since he was relieved from his office Little has been going about telling that he would lick all of the people who had opposed him in the late contest for the judgeship. He is carrying a large navy revolver which he exhibits in public places and tells that he is going to use it in settling up some of his old scores. Last week he went to the barber shop and when he took the chair drew this revolver and laid it down beside him. Some one asked him what he was doing with such a weapon, to which he answered: "O there are a couple of mongroes here in town which have been bothering me for some time and I must settle with them before I get out."

THE DANCE COMMITTEE FOR THE BALL ON JULY FOURTH IS SHEFFIELD GRACE, M. J. SANTOS, J. AUG. HUMBURG AND T. C. RIDGWAY, and these gentlemen have selected the following ladies to be patronesses: Mrs. John A. Scott, Mrs. Charles Furnaux, Mrs. Philip Peck, Mrs. John T. Mohr, Mrs. Frank B. McStocker, Mrs. G. W. A. Hapal and Mrs. N. C. Willifong. The floor committee will be Messrs. Geo. N. Day, W. S. McLean and A. H. Jackson. The committee has had a pavilion built on the hotel grounds and in the morning the literary exercises will be held there and at night the ball.

VOLCANO WATER TROUBLE.

Prior to Judge Little's retirement from the bench Cecil Brown brought suit against H. L. Williams, his former partner in the Volcano Water Co., for a dissolution of partnership and an accounting. Dr. Holland was appointed temporary receiver and took charge of the property. Judge Parsons on Wednesday filed a decree dismissing plaintiff's bill and dismissing the receiver. This action was on a technicality and the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. Wise and Ross for defendant and Ridgway and Ridgway for plaintiff. Dr. Holland went to Puna on Wednesday and restored the property to Mr. Williams.

HAWAII TOBACCO A SUCCESS.

Frank E. Conter, the Government expert in charge of the tobacco experiment on the Louissou Bros. plantation at Paauilo, leaves today for Honolulu, having finished his investigations. He is satisfied that a fine grade of Sumatra wrapper tobacco can be successfully raised in the Islands, success or failure depending upon conditions of soil, location, protection from winds and moisture. One acre of land was generously donated by Louissou Bros. for study of the possibilities of this valuable product, and the results shown are highly gratifying to Mr. Conter, who will later prepare a bulletin on the subject under the direction of the Hawaii Experimental Station.

ROAD BUILDING ACTIVE.

The newly appointed members of the Hilo Road Board had their first meeting Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock in the office of Road Engineer Gere. The new Board consists of John T. Mohr, chairman, Geo. Ross and C. E. Wright members. Mr. E. E. Richards has been retained as agent and the custodian of the funds. Matters of road and bridge improvements were discussed, and authorizations made for the expenditure of \$35,000 in Hilo and vicinity, besides general repairs which average \$1,000 a month. Much of the work has already commenced and that for which provision has been made, will be begun without delay. \$700 has been expended on Riverside Park bridge, which has been gradually falling to decay. Contractor Carter has put in new flooring for the roadway and a new coat of paint gives the structure a more presentable appearance. Two new wooden bridges have been provided for, one costing \$2,000 at Kalele and another costing \$2,500 at Walaama.

Both bridges are in the vicinity of Paupaku and are well known wrecks along this well traveled thoroughfare. Two new culverts are authorized, one at Makea gulch near Pepeekeo costing \$3500 and another at Puapaku, near Paupaku at a cost of \$1200.

The homesteaders in Kaunama are to have their wish gratified, and \$10,000 will be expended under the direction of the Road Board for the Kaunama homestead road, including the Macfarlane cross-road. One of the most im-

portant authorizations is \$10,000 for the new Hilo jail. This is one of the items under the loan bill and the necessity for which has been apparent for some time. The location has not been determined upon, but as Supt. Holloway is understood to be opposed to a change of site, the new jail will probably be built in the corner of the present grounds. It will be constructed of stone and masonry and supersede the ugly structure now occupying the jail premises.—Hilo Tribune.

HAPAL'S DECISION.

District Magistrate Hapal rendered an important decision last week in which he held that a Japanese marriage unproven is not valid in Hawaii. Nakaji Umi, a Japanese woman, was married according to the laws of Japan, rearing a family of children. After living with her husband a space, she remarried in Hawaii in accordance with the laws of Hawaii. Her first husband brought the charge of bigamy and Judge Hapal decided that the evidence of witnesses present at the marriage feast was not proof of the wedding ceremony, and although the parties may subsequently have lived in wedlock a second marriage in Hawaii was not bigamous. The woman was discharged.—Hilo Tribune.

PERSONAL, ETC.

Axtell and Hendrick are both in Hilo on business.

According to the recommendations of the Republican committees, J. Nelson and Jos. Pritchard have been appointed rangers for the first and second land districts respectively.

Miss Amy Hill, who has just graduated with honors at Oahu College, having been valedictorian of her class, returned to Hilo on Wednesday.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt of Honolulu will remain in Hilo, Oahu and vicinity for a fortnight, and will give a stereopticon lecture at the Waialae Mission.

Misses Emma and Rebecca Bohnenberg returned on Wednesday for their summer vacation, after attending the Honolulu High School.

Supt. of Public Works Holloway is waiting to hear from the Hilo Board of Trade on the proposed location of the Hilo jail, construction of which is ready to proceed.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kennedy arrived by the Kinau Wednesday and have taken up their home at Kennedy residence at Waialae.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Holmes gave a euchre party in honor of Miss Fanny Greenfield at their home in Puunene. Miss Greenfield will shortly leave for an extended visit to England.

The wife of Mike Lehuanaui, the hack driver, who was shot twice by her husband, has left the hospital and suffers no discomfort from the bullet now encysted in the fleshy part of her back.

Miss Juanita K. Beckley, daughter of the "Admiral Moohau," is the center of a jolly party arriving by the Kinau, consisting of Mrs. Wm. F. Lewis, Mrs. Wagner and "Toots" Cunha. They will attend the races and other features of the Fourth of July celebration and possibly take a trip to the Volcano.

Miss Stephanie Guard graduated on June 17 from the Oakland High School, and one of the pleasant features of the occasion was the compliment she received by the singing of "Aloha Oe" by the class to their schoolmate about to depart for Hawaii.

Louis Shoen returned to Hilo on the Enterprise. After visiting his daughter in Spokane he visited the St. Louis fair, thence going to Chicago, which city he had not seen for fifty years.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy will leave on the Kinau en route to the old home of Mr. Kennedy in Scotland. Before embarking at New York they will probably visit the exposition at St. Louis.

Until recently the average attendance at the dispensary at Waialae Mission has been eighteen a day. With changes in the mode of living has come an improvement in the condition of the people in that section from a health standpoint.

Tommy Todd, who lived here with his parents up to a year ago, joined the U. S. Navy in Honolulu and went to Manila in the Solace. He enlisted for four years as an electrician.

HILO'S BASEBALL SEASON.

The Hilo Baseball League has arranged the following schedule of games:

SENIOR TEAMS.

July 3.—Waialae vs. Union Specials.

July 4.—Hilo Railroad vs. Union Sp.

July 10.—Beamer Specials vs. Waialae.

July 17.—Hilo Railroad vs. Waialae.

July 24.—Union Specials vs. Beamer Specials.

July 31.—Hilo Railroad vs. Beamer Specials.

Aug. 7.—Waialae vs. Union Specials.

Aug. 14.—Hilo Railroad vs. Union Specials.

Aug. 21.—Waialae vs. Beamer Specials.

Aug. 28.—Waialae vs. Hilo Railroad.

Sept. 4.—Union Specials vs. Beamer Specials.

Sept. 11.—Hilo Railroad vs. Beamer Specials.

Sept. 18.—Union Specials vs. Waialae.

Sept. 25.—Union Specials vs. Hilo Railroad.

Oct. 2.—Waialae vs. Beamer Specials.

Oct. 9.—Waialae vs. Hilo Railroad.

Oct. 16.—Union Specials vs. Beamer Specials.

JUNIOR TEAMS.

July 2.—Moohau vs. Rainbow Falls.

July 9.—Onomea vs. Ponohawal.

July 16.—Ponohawal vs. Onomea.

July 23.—Moohau vs. Onomea.

July 30.—Ponohawal vs. Rainbow Falls.

Aug. 6.—Moohau vs. Ponohawal.

Aug. 13.—Moohau vs. Rainbow Falls.

Aug. 20.—Moohau vs. Onomea.

Aug. 27.—Moohau vs. Rainbow Falls.

Sept. 3.—Ponohawal vs. Rainbow Falls.

Sept. 10.—Onomea vs. Rainbow Falls.

Sept. 17.—Moohau vs. Ponohawal.

Sept. 24.—Moohau vs. Rainbow Falls.

Oct. 1.—Moohau vs. Onomea.

Oct. 8.—Moohau vs. Rainbow Falls.

Oct. 15.—Ponohawal vs. Rainbow Falls.

Oct. 22.—Moohau vs. Onomea.

Oct. 29.—Moohau vs. Rainbow Falls.

Nov. 5.—Moohau vs. Onomea.

Nov. 12.—Moohau vs. Rainbow Falls.

Nov. 19.—Moohau vs. Onomea.

Nov. 26.—Moohau vs. Rainbow Falls.

Dec. 3.—Moohau vs. Onomea.

Dec. 10.—Moohau vs. Rainbow Falls.

Dec. 17.—Moohau vs. Onomea.

Dec. 24.—Moohau vs. Rainbow Falls.

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The Waialea Sugar Mill Company.
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The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Filed for Record June 25.

J Alfred Magoon—M K Cook.....Rel
Elizabeth K Wilcox—Ida B Castle....D
J P Keole and wf—Geo Kamaka....D
Helen Boyd—See Lee Co.....L&C
Helen Boyd—Al Him.....Cancel
R A Lyman Jr—J V Ray.....CM
Mrs Kahala and hsb—Manoel Branco
M Polapols and wf—Manoel Branco
Hui Hookuonono Lilluakalani—W
L Rose and wife.....Rel
Wm L Peterson—D L Peterson.....PA
First Am Sava & Tr Co—Gear, Lan-
sing & Co.....ParRel
Gear, Lansing & Co by trs—Wm L
Peterson.....D
Wm L Peterson by atty—F W Mac-
farlane tr.....M
Margaret Lishman et al—Hawn Sgr
Planters' Assn.....D
Elizabeth S Church et al—J M V
Foster.....L
John V Fernandez—Maul Agr Co's
Pala store.....CM
N Sugimoto—Maul Agr Co.....CM
W T Robinson by atty et al—Tam
Yau.....AM
Antonio de S Cravalho and wf—Ma-
noel de Jesus.....D

Entered for Record June 27.

Antonio M. Caldeira and wf to Gill
Cabral.....D
William K. Aholo to Lilla K. Aholo....D
John W. Kalua and wf to Henry B.
Wilkins.....D
Nafielua (w) to Waiwala Co.....D
Irene M. Cornwell and hsb to First
Nat Bk of Wailuku.....Mtg
Solomo Fukila (k), Gdn, to Isaac
Kauhoe.....D
I. Kauhoe and wf to Wong Aloia. Mtg
Kaulaea Kulike by atty of mtgee to
Mrs. Mary McInerney.....Fore Adft
Kaulaea Kulike by atty of mtgee to
Ookala Sugar Plantn Co.....D
Mrs. H. Luning to J. Alfred Ma-
goon.....Mtg
Daniel Kaloi and wf to Lee Tal.....D
Keala (w) to Kalaauhina.....D
Emil Klemme.....D
Lustiana da Costa and hsb to An-
tonio D. Vasconcellos.....D
G. E. Miner to C. B. Wells.....Option
G. E. Miner and wf to C. B. Wells.Mtg
Emma C. Potts to Anna C. Potts.....D
Oahu Railway & Land Co. to Wong
Ming Fung.....Rel
Margaret Lishman and by Tr to Mar-
garet Lishman.....PA
Jos. Kosick to Charles Kosick.....D
Joseph Kosick et al. to Fritz Wilhelm D
Entered for Record June 28.

Entered for Record June 28.

Palwa (k) et als. to Penikala Ke-
lialaia (w).....D
Alex. D. McEvoy to Oahu Ry & Land
Co.....D
Wong Ming Fung and wf to Oahu
Ry & Land Co.....D
August Dreier to Robert Lishman.....Rel
Annie U. Ewalik and hsb to Mary
A. Lee.....D
Philip Palt to Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.....L
Entered for Record June 29.

Entered for Record June 29.

Ching Hin Yit to Yong Ming et al.....L
Daniel Kipapa and wf to Daniel
Hugbo.....D
Kealoha (w) to Matsuda.....L
N. Kawai to Morimoto.....D
Mullama Kelekoma (w) to S. E.
Kalue.....D
K. K. Maguire to John A. Maguire.....PA
J. Kalaaloa to Territory of Hawaii.....D
Daniel Pohakahi and wf to Mrs.
Pahia Mahuka.....D
B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., et al.
with Henry F. Allen.....D
Cancellation of Agency Contract
O. Shoda to T. Ito.....Rel
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd. to B. F. Dil-
lingham Co., Ltd.....D
Cancellation of Agency Contract

Cancellation of Agency Contract

Instruments Recorded June 23.

Mary Ann Lee (widow) to Phoenix
Sava, Bldg & Loan Assn; Mt lots 13 and
14, blk 2, and bldgs, Kapahulu Tract,
Honolulu, Oahu; \$528.50. B 260, p 25.
Dated June 21, 1904.

Walkiki Beach Co, Ltd, by Afft of
Mtgee to Bishop & Co; Fore Adft; 2
leaseholds, Walkiki, Honolulu, Oahu;
9 bldgs, goods, fixtures, etc. of Walkiki
Inn, Honolulu, Oahu. B 260, p 29. Dated
June 16, 1904.

L. H. Dee by Afft of Mtgee to Bishop
& Co; Fore Adft; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and
6, Bldg 47, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu,
lots 11, 12 and 14, Bldg 31, Kaimuki
Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. B 260, p 34.
Dated June 16, 1904.

Maul Sugar Co Ltd by Comr to F.
A. Schaefer & Co; D; lands, leaseholds,
bldgs, livestock, machinery, etc. of Maul
Sugar Co Ltd, Hamakua, Maui;
\$50,000. B 261, p 185. Dated June 17,
1904.

William Green and wf to Manuel V
Pereira, D; R P 7067 kul 9928, Kailiwi,
Hamakua, Hawaii; \$700. B 261, p 188.
Dated June 23, 1904.

Bishop & Co to John J Sullivan et al;
Par Rel; pors of kuls 973 and 981, Hotel
St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$7,500. B 260,
p 36. Dated May 23, 1904.

Wm M Minton and wf to Fidelity In-
surance Co Ltd; D; lots 13 to 18 (incl),
Blk B, Minton Tract; lots 1 to 6 (incl)
and lots 13 to 18 (incl), Blk C, Minton
Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 261, p
189. Dated May 16, 1904.

Fidelity Insurance Co Ltd to W M
Minton, D; lots 1 to 6 (incl), Blk 22,
Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1.
B 261, p 191. Dated May 15, 1904.

Philips Louis and wf et als to Wil-
lam B Rowell; D; 1/2 In Hui land,
p 1. Dated June 6, 1904.

Catherine McVeigh to William Sa-
vidge; Rev PA, powers granted Mar 1,
Waiwala, Kauai; \$70. L 261, p 192. Dated
June 13, 1904.

Port Mut Ben Socy of Hawaii to Mary
Ann Lee; Rel; lots 13 and 14, Blk 2,
Kapahulu Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$400.
B 261, p 496. Dated June 23, 1904.

Chas S Desky Tr and wf to California
Reed Co Ltd; D; lots 5, 6, 22 and 24,
Blk 18, Cyclomere Tract, Honolulu,
Oahu; \$3000. B 261, p 193. Dated Feb
15, 1904.

Instruments Recorded June 24.

Thow Yuen Lim to Thow Choy, PA;
general powers. B 265, p 15. Dated Mar
8 1904.

Wm O Crowell to Thow Yuen Lim,
BS, leasehold bldgs, machinery, livestock,
etc Hamakua, Kauai; \$290. B 265, p
16. Dated May 14 1904.

John K Peleka to Lusia da Coe-
la (w); D; R P 757 and pc land and
bldgs, Aea, Kona, Kauai; \$500. B 264.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

A week without features in deals of any kind was yet marked by some cheer-
ing incidents and hopeful symptoms. Early it was announced that the new ar-
rangement for financing Olaa Sugar Co., heralded in this space last week, had
come into effect. Bishop & Co., bankers, took over the agency of the plantation
and sent John Watt, an experienced sugar planter, to assume the management.
An immediate result was the strengthening of Olaa on the Stock Exchange list,
although as yet but few shares have changed hands. It stands 50c. better than
a week ago. Kilauea, of which favorable things that could not be gainsaid were
stated here two weeks ago, registered the largest transaction on the board for
the week, a goodly block of 200 shares going at an advance of 50c.

San Francisco mails brought encouraging reports of world's sugar market
prospects for the ensuing year. American reviews, taking note of Cuba and all,
indicate that the ratio of production is not likely to overtake that of consumption
for the coming season if not much longer. With regard to the European beet
sugar production, it turns out that the expectations based on the abolition of
bounties have not been fully realized. While there has been a reduction of beet
sowings in the nine European countries for which figures are given, it has not
been so great as had been anticipated. The area in sugar beets for 1904-5 is
3,861,861 acres, against 4,210,125 acres for 1903-4, and the estimate of production
for the coming season is 5,520,000 tons as compared with 5,915,000 tons harvested
this year. As the increased consumption of sugar for Europe is estimated at
800,000 tons, it is reasonably assumed that there will be a material decrease in
the surplus of old stocks and a restoration of sugar to a somewhat normal con-
dition.

Another cheering incident of the week has been the following list of divi-
dends on the last day of the month and of the half year: C. Brewer & Co., 1
per cent.; Ewa Plantation, 1-2 per cent.; Waimanalo, 1 per cent.; Haiku, 2 per
cent.; Paia, 2 per cent.; Hawaiian Electric, 1 per cent.; Inter-Island S. N. Co.,
1 per cent.; Honouliuli, 1 per cent.; Wailuku, 1-2 per cent.; Onomea (S. F. July
5), 1 per cent.; Wilder's S. S. Co. (quarterly), 2 per cent.; H. R. T. & L. Co.
Pfd. (semi-an.), 3 per cent.; H. R. T. & L. Co. Com. (quarterly), 1 per cent.

REAL ESTATE.

Divulgences made by the Advertiser of the methods of the Co-Operative
Home Purchasing Society have brought vividly before the public the necessity
of precautions on the part of people having a laudable desire to own their own
homes. In the discussions aroused by this example of a perilous land investment
scheme, the suggestion is heard from many that land-booming enterprises ought
to be subjected to legal safeguards for the protection of the unsophisticated buyer.

Deals pending in the hands of various land brokers at last report do not ap-
pear to have yet been concluded. One notable transaction made public as the
purchase of a portion of the Lishman homestead at Makiki by the Hawaiian
Sugar Planters' Association for an extension of its experiment station. The
price of \$11,610 is at the rate of about \$1000 an acre, which, considering that real
estate is at present a drug, is not bad for Makiki.

Several heavy forced sales of land are scheduled for the near future, including
mortgage foreclosure, execution for taxes and probate sales. Among the last-
mentioned is the sale of many valuable properties in the estate of the late Judge
Wilcox, advertised to take place on August 1. It is to be feared that the throw-
ing of so much land upon the market at once in a time of depression will result
in land-holding in town and country going back into fewer hands, and to a great
extent into hands powerful enough to retain their grip at high prices in prejudice
of home-building interests and general development. Such an anticipation in-
stigates remarks, every here and there, favorable to the single tax.

With all the glut in real estate offerings, forced and otherwise, for some
time past existing, it seems a favorable symptom that has just been reported—
the reduction of mortgage indebtedness in a fortnight to the amount of between
\$2000 and \$3000, not a large sum but still a reduction.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ewa Plantation Co.'s bonded indebtedness was reduced \$100,000, to the sum
of \$300,000. Probably it is this paying of debt instead of increasing dividends
which produces Ewa's weak symptom on 'change.—Oahu Railway & Land Co.'s
interest coupons are now payable at the Bank of Hawaii.—An old and honorable
wholesale firm took down its sign in Honolulu, to be replaced by that of a faithful
partner taking over the business. Reference is to Isidor Rubinstein's succession
to the firm of Hyman Brothers, whose Messrs. Joseph and Morris Hyman the
writer gratefully remembers as among his advisers in matters of commercial
intelligence here twenty years ago. Mr. Rubinstein has fairly won the position
he now publicly assumes among Honolulu's leading merchants.—Water is grow-
ing scarce in Hapukua district. If the condition tends to hasten the great irri-
gation project it will not be an unmixed evil. Still it is to be earnestly hoped that
there may not be a recurrence of the drought of a few years ago with its attendant
wasteful bush fires.—An event of the week was the arrival of the oil-carrying
steamer Argyll, with the intimation that the increased demand for oil fuel on
the plantations will make the vessel a regular comer.—The American-Hawaiian
steamer Arizonan brought 100 tons of blacksmith coal from the Montezuma mines
of Washington State, which is a pioneer shipment for an estimated demand here
of 1000 tons a year, and it is said Tacoma and Seattle merchants are pleased at
finding this new item of an export trade with Honolulu. As one good turn de-
serves another, the Northwestern merchants may be expected to aid in affording
a market for return shipments of Hawaiian products.—With the cutting back
to line of the Waterhouse building, the process of widening the retail section of
Fort street, which has been proceeding, in small degrees, for about a quarter of a
century is completed.—Salary warrants were again registered the last day of June,
but from now until delinquent tax day in November revenue will fall steadily into
the Treasury vaults. The great reduction in appropriations, both for current ex-
penses and salaries, beginning July 1 will be severely felt for the time being, but
in the end the taxpayers will be the better off with the Territory living within its
income.—Compensation for the contraction of the economy scheme, however, is
largely found in the loan fund expenditures. Contracts for about \$20,000 in public
improvements on this island and between \$10,000 and \$20,000 on other islands
result from bids opened the past week, while more are to come right along until
all of the loan appropriations are expended which the administration deems with-
in the law.—Besides loan funds the various road boards will put much of the
taxpayers' direct contributions back into circulation. The Hilo board, for in-
stance, has authorized expenditures amounting to nearly \$36,000.

**"HAWAIIAN MILLIONAIRE"
TURNS OUT TO BE CUBAN**

The mystery of "W. H. Ellis, the Hawaiian Millionaire," who
was reported recently in the Washington, (D. C.) papers as show-
ing his gold in the most reckless fashion about the National Cap-
itol, is solved. He is a Cuban, and a week ago, was given some
notoriety through his connection with Kent L. Loomis, brother of
the First Assistant Secretary of State, whose disappearance in Eng-
land has caused the Scotland Yard detectives to institute a search
for him.

The story of Loomis' disappearance and Ellis' connection with
the matter is told in the following dispatch:

LONDON, June 24.—No light has been shed in London today
on the mystery of the disappearance of Kent L. Loomis, brother of
the American Assistant Secretary of State. Loomis' only friends in
London are J. P. Hart and wife. They have not seen or heard of
him. Only two passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm II have been
found who saw Loomis at Plymouth. They are P. F. Murphy and
James Kilduff. They reiterate the declaration that Loomis was on
the deck of the Kaiser when the tender left the slip at Plymouth.
They declare he did not board the tender. Gustav Flam, a San
Francisco passenger, now in Paris, declares that Loomis boarded
the tender, but Murphy and Kilduff say to the contrary. Loomis'
shipmates declare W. H. Ellis and Loomis were attentive to Marion
and Bertha Iyell, New York singers, bound for Berlin.

Dispatches from Berlin state that the Iyell girls assert they
did not see Loomis after the Kaiser Wilhelm II reached Plymouth,
or Ellis after the Kaiser reached Cherbourg. Dispatches from Paris
state that Ellis has Loomis' hold baggage, but not his hand luggage.

PARIS, June 24.—The statement that Loomis was bearing im-
portant papers to the American Ambassador here, General Porter,
is denied. The fact is that Loomis was proceeding to Abyssinia to
deliver to Emperor Menelik the recently signed commercial treaty
between the United States and Abyssinia. It has now been arranged
with William H. Ellis, who accompanied Loomis from New York,
to proceed to Abyssinia with the treaty, which was in the baggage
of Loomis and was brought here from Cherbourg.

Ellis has a dark skin, and is said to be a Cuban. He occupied

**Hair 55 Inches Long
Grown by Cuticura.**

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F.
Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of
soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length,
of which the annexed drawing is a pho-
tographic fac-simile. She attributes her
magnificent head of hair to frequent sham-
pooes with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by
light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed
into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTI-
CURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless,
and came out in handfuls to such an extent
that she feared she would lose soon it.

This is but one of many remarkable
cases of the preservation and restoration
of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by
warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP,
followed by light dressings of CUTICURA,
purest of emollient skin cures. This
treatment at once stops falling hair, clears
the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff,
soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimu-
lates the hair follicles, supplies the roots
with energy and nourishment, and makes
the hair grow on a clean, sweet, whole-
some, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving,
purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dan-
druff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red,
rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Eczema Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the
thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irri-
tation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A
SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin
scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold through the world.
Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & LIND, Cape
Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP.,
Sole Props., CUTICURA, N. Y.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.



Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache,
Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.,

bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians ac-
company each bottle.

Sold in Bottles—1/12, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, T. Davenport, Limited, London

Historical HonoluluOR A CENTURY OF
HAWAIIAN EVOLUTION.

This valuable record of the most important events in
the History of Honolulu for the past hundred years was
compiled and published at great expense in 1899.

Its historical and descriptive articles are by the very
best recognized authorities on Island matters and are
handed from absolutely impartial standpoints.

It is finely illustrated and contains portraits and bio-
graphical sketches of the principal business and profes-
sional men of the Islands.

This is a publication that no student of Hawaiian His-
tory can afford to be without. A limited number of copies
still for sale by The Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.

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a stateroom with Loomis and it is said they intended to proceed to-
gether to Abyssinia. When seen today, Ellis positively declined to
make a statement relative to Loomis or his Abyssinian plans, and
intimated that he was under official instructions to observe silence.

Ellis left for Marseilles today, where he will take the steamer
Oxus tomorrow for Jibuti, whence he will proceed inland to the capi-
tal of Abyssinia. He will be gone about four months.

LOOMIS' FRIEND ANGRY.

PARKERSBURG, (W Va.), June 24.—Mrs Kent J. Loomis
today received a letter from her husband, written after he had sailed
on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. In it he stated that his brother, Assis-
tant Secretary of State, had met him at the pier in New York and
delivered the Abyssinian treaty to him. He mentioned that W. H.
Ellis, of whose party Loomis was a member, was angry because he
(Ellis) was not allowed to carry the treaty.

MUTINOUS CREW ON ST. HUBERT

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The British tramp steamer St. Hubert bobbed up off port about eight o'clock yesterday morning with a mutinous crew on board.

The vessel had sailed about four hours previously for Yokohama, leaving eight men of her crew on the wharf and with the others protesting to the master of the vessel that they would not perform their ordinary duties on board unless they were paid a higher rate of wages than that for which they shipped. The men claimed that the vessel's cargo consisted of salt-peter which was intended for the Japanese government and would be used in the manufacture of powder, thus constituting a cargo of contraband of war and rendering the vessel liable to seizure should a Russian squadron be met with between Honolulu and Yokohama. This would be additional risk for them and so they demanded higher wages. Eight men refused to sail on the vessel. She thus left here short handed and after going a short distance all the men refused duty. So Captain Wardale had to return to Honolulu and here affairs were adjusted yesterday afternoon so that the vessel could again put to sea.

On the vessel's manifest her cargo was described as "nitrate of nitrite of soda for fertilizing purposes," but the men claimed it could also be used for manufacturing powder. The vessel anchored off port on her return here and the captain and some of the men laid the matter before the British Consul, W. R. Hoare, and he advised the men to return to the vessel and proceed on the voyage as such material, as described in the manifest, is used here for fertilizing purposes and it is reasonable to suppose that it can also be used in Japan. Under the circumstances the men could not prove the goods to be contraband and so lost their case.

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WAS VERY QUIET ON WATERFRONT

The Glorious Fourth was a quiet day on the waterfront both in operations

along the wharves and in the arrival and departure of vessels. Almost all the ships lying at the docks were dressed with long strings of signal flags in honor of the occasion but their crews were all on shore leave celebrating. The crew of the steamer Kaula were loading around the Inter-island wharf trying to pass the day. The steamer arrived too late Sunday night for them to be paid off and they will celebrate the Fourth today.

THE WELCH IN PORT.

The only arrival during the day was the American bark Andrew Welch, Captain Drew, fifteen days from San Francisco with a general cargo. The Welch came up the harbor about half past eight yesterday morning and went alongside the Bishop wharf. Captain Drew made the first half of the voyage in five days but calms prevailed during the latter half and prevented any record breaking. Beside her cargo the bark brought eight passengers as follows:

Katharine Garibaldi, Jennie Garibaldi, Stella Garibaldi, Miss Duffy, Miss Mamie Ryan, Dr. Arthur Savage and wife, Eric Craig.

The first day's run was 250 miles but on the sixth day calms were struck and an average of 70 miles per day was the best the ship could make for several days.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

IMPROVED BY DE FOREST

It is some years since wireless telegraphy first extended popular imagination to the utmost and found it almost

decided in powers of comprehension; but the vagaries and accomplishments of the mysterious Hertzian waves do not fail to fascinate us as they did in the days of their novelty. There is an eeriness that is almost comic in the possibility of messages ever wandering silently over house-tops, playing round chimney-pots, and passing through brick walls as though they did not exist.

Such a possibility seemed to most unscientific people a very remote one; but the recent accomplishments of the De Forest system on board the Times steamer Haimun in the Far East lead us to believe that the date is not so far off as has been imagined.

The success of the De Forest system of wireless telegraphy must be regarded as one of the greatest feats of the war. The inventor is one of the first men to make wireless telegraphy consistently successful for commercial purposes, and by its aid the Times was able to receive from the seat of war long uncensored accounts of the operations both on land and sea.

Dr. De Forest is a graduate of Yale University. His rise to fame has been as rapid as it is well deserved. Ten years ago he was pushing a bath chair at the Chicago Exhibition in order to get money to finish his college education; at the forthcoming St. Louis Exposition his exhibition will become one of its chief features, and will comprise a tower 300 feet high, and four wireless stations throughout the grounds.

The best testimonial to the De Forest system is its own success on the Haimun. This steamer was chartered at Shanghai at the outbreak of the war, and the wireless apparatus was installed by a De Forest operator. A topmast was rigged up to the height of 75 feet, and a gaff was attached from which wires or antennae ran down to the operator's cabin. The station which receives messages from the steamer is ten miles east of Wei-hai-wei. A bamboo mast 180 feet long is reared by the side of the operator's hut and the antennae are attached in similar fashion to those on the Haimun.

When sending a message the operator sits in his cabin on the steamer and clicks word after word off on the Morse key in front of him. As his electric battery begins to work sparks appear at the gap in the circuit. These sparks cause the vibrations of the ether which are caught up by the antennae and carried out into the atmosphere, where they disperse in exactly similar fashion to the little waves caused on the surface of a pond when a stone is thrown in.

The receiving station at Wei-hai-wei is in "sympathy" with the transmitting station on the Haimun. Without this mutual "sympathy" there could be no possibility of the messages reaching their intended destination. As it is, however, the antennae at the receiving station are struck by the other waves sent in motion by the electrical disturbance on board the Haimun, and convey the vibration down to the "responder" before which sits the operator ready to receive the message.

It is in the use of this "responder" that the De Forest system differs so much from other systems. Previously a "coherer" was used as the chief instrument in receiving a message. This "coherer" in principle is a break in the receiving circuit which is bridged over by metallic filings. When an electric wave falls on the filings they arrange themselves so as to complete the circuit and set the usual Morse recording apparatus in motion. After each signal has been received a little hammer taps the filings into their first position, and thus breaks up the current. This process is so slow that only about eight words a minute can be registered, and the slightest mechanical hitch is sufficient to set the whole apparatus at a standstill.

The "responder" of De Forest is a great improvement on this. A solution of caustic potash is introduced into the receiving circuit, and when the electric wave from the transmitting station falls on it the solution is chemically decomposed, the resistance reduced, and the circuit bridged. Thus the signal is recorded, and the moment the wave has passed the liquid returns to its normal condition.

In receiving a message, Dr. De Forest does not rely upon the clumsy printing of the Morse apparatus. His "responder" is so sensitive that the operator is enabled to use an ordinary telephone receiver to catch the click, click of the incoming message.

The speed at which messages can be sent rests on the ability of the operators alone. The usual rate at which the Times reports are transmitted is thirty-five words a minute, but as much as sixty words have been recorded in this time. Messages are also being sent to the receiving station at Wei-hai-wei when the Haimun is 100 sea miles distant, while the Times correspondent reports that transmitters and receivers have "spoken" each other when as much as 170 sea miles apart.

Another clever invention of Dr. De Forest is his wireless automobile. This will be of great use for conveying messages in time of war, and it has already been utilized to send instantaneously Stock Exchange quotations from the street direct to the brokers' offices. The principle upon which it works is similar to that used on board the Haimun.—London Daily Mail.

AQUARIUM GETS

ANOTHER SHARK

Manager Potter of the Aquarium has forgotten his grief at the loss of his big shark a few days ago in joy over the capture of another monster.

The big fellow was taken with a small hook off Waikiki at about three o'clock yesterday morning. The Japanese who hooked him held him to the boat for two and a half hours by which time assistance arrived and the shark was towed across the reef. He proved a pretty tough customer and received some ugly cuts on his back and tail fins through his efforts to regain his liberty. He was towed ashore by means of a rope tied around his tail. At the beach a long ladder was slid under him and he was made fast to it. The ladder was then lifted into the shark tank which is on the beach side of the Aquarium grounds.

The big fish is an excellent specimen, about 10 feet from tip to tip and weighing about 250 pounds. Although very lively when captured he is quiet in the tank only splashing the water with his tail at long intervals and swimming quietly about. The shark has been christened "Independence" in honor of the day of his capture and the manager hopes that he will survive capture.

KAISER IS TO

LIVE IN NEW YORK

Carl Kaiser, well known to business people in Hawaii because of his long service of twenty-one years with the firm of Hyman Brothers, is to leave Honolulu on the Sonoma and intends to settle permanently in New York.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what also happily surprised me was that while it almost instantly relieved the cramps and stopped the diarrhoea, it never caused constipation. I always take a bottle of it with me when traveling. H. C. Hartman, Anamosa, Iowa, U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MYRTLES WIN.

(Continued from page 1.)

course. The third quarter was passed in 58 with the Myrtle boat a half-length to the good, and slowly but steadily gaining. The crew did not seem to be straining and two were looking out of the boat at their opponents.

The mile was done in 7:36 3-5, and by this time the Myrtles had the race well in hand, being two and a half lengths ahead. The Myrtle boat began to head down makai again but not very far. The Healanis were pulling steadily and doggedly on their course, straining every muscle to gain a little but unable to do so. The stroke of both crews remained the same, thirty-three to the minute, until the fifth quarter flag was passed in 9 12 2-5. Crozier did not increase his stroke more than one a minute but shortly after the flag was passed Damon, the Healanis stroke, called on his crew for a spurt, and they responded with a will, which set the Healanis sympathizers off in a cheer which gave added vigor to the crew. Faster and faster became the stroke slowly but steadily the Healanis crawled up, lessening the distance until but

a boat length and a half remained. With wild excitement the crowd cheered the Healanis onward, but meanwhile Crozier was rowing the same thirty-two stroke, watching his opponents and the whole crew rowing as though they were sure of victory. Once they increased the stroke slightly but it was unnecessary. Past the Hawaii Yacht Club quarters the crews came, but there signs of distress were evident in the Healanis boat. For an instant Damon seemed to waver, then the stroke dropped and from then on the race was lost. It was a tremendous effort the Healanis made, calling for every ounce of muscle the crew had; but it was too much, the race was practically over, the stroke was dropped, and the Myrtles flashed across the line, a length and a half to the good, the time being 10:43 1-5.

THE JUNIOR RACE.

The Junior crews had an easier time of it at the start and were sent on their way by Atkinson without any delay at 11:05:51 1/2.

The Healanis got the better start, getting slightly ahead, but the leadership remained with them but a short time, before the Myrtles drew ahead, and stayed there throughout the race. Both crews were rowing a thirty-four stroke. At the half mile flag, which was passed in 4:40, the Myrtle crew were splashing considerably and the boat was thrown off her bottom, as the coxswain was having difficulty steering a true course.

The third quarter flag was passed in 7:45 and the Myrtles were pulling out of the boat, but were slowly gaining. The mile was done in 9:25 and as in the Senior race, the Myrtles seemed to have too much of a gain for the Healanis to overcome, as the latter were putting forth every effort, but unable to gain.

As the fifth flag was passed both crews commenced to spurt, the stroke going up to thirty-six, but in spite of all the Healanis could do the Myrtle boat increased its length. The Healanis stroke began to weaken, and although seemingly exhausted hung on like grim death to the very end. A few yards from the finish the Myrtle boat fell off makai badly but it did not affect the result and they went across the line winners by two lengths. The time was 11:04 2-5.

AFTER THE RACES.

The train pulled out soon after the race carrying the majority of the crowd, a few remaining over for the special which went up with the crews an hour later. The yachts, which were anchored along the course and gaily decorated, held parties who sat down to luncheon, while the remainder of the crowd on shore scattered to the boat houses.

As might be expected, there was a general jollification at the Myrtle quarters. The crews were soon out and receiving the congratulations of friends. But over at the Healanis headquarters it was different. There wasn't much being said, but the crews were being given every attention, some of the members being in a bad way. There was the silence which is an aftermath of defeat in the losing camp, but there was by no means an air of discouragement. Rather was it a feeling, that the crews had done their duty, all that could be expected of them, and next year—but that is another story.

Speaking of the result Tom King, the Myrtle captain, said yesterday after the races:

"It is just as we expected. I am glad the Clark boys were able to row, and I am surprised that Damon pulled as hard a race as he did, with so little training. I am sorry poor time was made, but weather conditions were against us. The Myrtle Seniors rowed well within themselves. They could have rowed a harder race, and were not pushed at any time. I felt that they had the race from the mile."

The championships of the past years, with the times, are as follows:

SENIOR RACE.

Year—Winner. Time
1896—Myrtle 10:03
1897—Myrtle 9:48
1898—Healanis 10:05 2-5
1899—Myrtle 11:00
1900—Healanis 10:14
1901—Healanis 10:37 1/2
1902—Myrtle 10:40 3-5
1903—Healanis 10:05 2-5
1904—Myrtle 10:43 1-5

JUNIOR RACE.

Year—Winner. Time
1896—Myrtle 10:21
1897—Myrtle 10:24 1/2
1898—Healanis 10:14 2-5
1899—Myrtle 10:43
1900—Myrtle 11:14
1901—Healanis 11:24
1902—Myrtle 10:31
1903—Healanis 10:15
1904—Myrtle 11:04 2-5

Senior races won—By Myrtles, 5, by Healanis, 4.

Junior races won—By Myrtles, 6, by Healanis, 2.

STOREKEEPERS ATTENTION!

Cash is paid at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu, H. T., for wild Center Beans, cleaned, at the rate of 2 1/2 cents a pound, freight paid by consignee.

For further information address the C. KOELLING CO., Heala, Oahu 297

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEES' NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, mortgagees named in that certain mortgage made by Ah Fat of Kohala, Island of Hawaii, and Ting She Ah You to Tong Wing Wai, Tong Sing Yee, San Wai Tai and Tam But San, co-partners under the firm name of Wing Wo Chan & Co., dated September 23, A. D. 1901, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances at Honolulu in book 227 on pages 155 and 156, intend, in pursuance of the power of sale therein contained, to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the real property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, July 30, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The real property conveyed by said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid, is as follows:

1. All that parcel of land situate at Kaahumanu, Kohala, Island of Hawaii, being a portion of R. P. 6292 L. C. A. 10575 to Oloheheana and described in deed of Alapai to Akona dated November twenty-fifth, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in book 92 at page 282.

2. All that parcel of land situate at Kaahumanu, Kohala, Island of Hawaii, being a portion of R. P. 6292 L. C. A. 10575 to Oloheheana and described in deed of Georgi Kaomea to Ah Kona dated January sixteenth, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in book 111 at page 205.

Terms of sale: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser. Dated at Honolulu, June 28, A. D. 1904.

TONG WING WAI,
TONG SING YEE,
SAN WAI TAI,
TAM BUT SAN,
Co-partners under the firm name of Wing Wo Chan & Co.,
Mortgagees.

Lyle A. Dickey, 39 S. King street, Honolulu, Attorney for Mortgagees.
2602—June 28, July 5, 12